one month.

3 00

State of North Carolina, RICHMOND COUNTY.

six months, "three months, in advance,...

In Equity—Filed October 18th, 1866. R. James Powell, et. al. John W. Patterson and partition. Wife, Judith Ann, et al.

TT APPEARING that Jno. W. Patterson and Sarah F., defendants in the above cause, re- a "model christian soldier and gentleman."] beyond the limits of the State, publication is hereby made notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the above petition, or the cause will be heard ex Teste: Under the confesso.

Teste: JNO. W. COLE,

Clerk and Master in Equity.

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE.

Salamon Recres) In Equity,

and others, Fall Term, A. D., 1866. BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, made in the above titled cause, I will sell, at public auction, to the ghest bidder, at the Market House, in the City of Wilmington, on the 20th day of December, 1866, the following tracts of land situate in the county New Hanover, viz: Beginning at a large cycless on the edge of Black Swamp, running thence bouth 40 deg., E. 40 poles to a stake, thence North South 40 deg., E. 30 poles to a pine; thence South 38 deg. 6 min. 40 poles, to a pine; thence South 38 deg. E. 98 poles to a pine. Montgomery's corner; thence South 470 West, 206 poles to a stake; thence North 76 deg., West 25 poles to a stake; thence South 75 deg., West 36 poles to a black gum on the run of a small branch; thence North 15 deg., st 71 poles to a stake formerly a pine known as a d's corner; thence North 47 deg., West 148 les to a stake; thence North 31 deg., East 108 les to a pine; thence North 25 deg., West 88 les to a spruce pine on the edge of a swamp, an making out of Black River swamp; thence

North 79 deg., East 100 poles to a stake in or near

the edge of said Black Swamp ; thence direct to e tirst station. Also another tract beginning at a black gum, Also another tract beginning at a black gum, with three chops in said black gum, on the West side of Black Swamp, at the run of said Swamp; thence running a Westwardly course along a line of marked trees to a stake on the West side of the and leading from the crossing place of Black vamp to Gordon's old mill; thence a Southwardly with the West side of said road along Montry's fence to the corner of said fence; then t a West course in a straight line to a marked at the foot of Montgomery's new road; thence Northwardly course to Montgomery's three is Corner, known as the old Atkinson Corner; nee with the said Montgomery's or Daniel Atm's line to the run of Black Swamp; thence n the run of said Swamp to the beginning .e premises above described belong to the estate James Montgomery, deceased. The said tracts land will be sold upon the following terms: Onearth of the purchase money cash, the pon a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, aterest from date, the purchaser giving bonds th approved securities for the deferred pay-

> FREDERICK D. POISSON, Clerk and Master. 37-d1t-w5t

S. T.--1860--X.

DERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUoled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of a art, lack of appetite, distress after eating.

ill not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS,

are now recommended by the highest medi-chorities and warranted to produce an imbeneficial effect. They are exceedingly ble, perfectly pure, and must supercede all

cy purify, strengthen and invigorate.

reate a healthy appetite. y are an antidote to change of water and experence effects of dissipation and late is strengthen the system and enliven the

y prevent masmatic and intermittent fever.

hey cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrho a and Cholera Morbus. They care Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-They make the weak strong, the languid bril-

and are exhausted nature's great restorer. are composed of the celebrated Calisaya wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all rved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For values see circulars and testimonials around of impostors. Examine every bottle.

that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the of each bottle, and green label for exportation. nd each neck. See descriptive circular around P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

33 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK. CHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, visions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, ered by insurance, with or without

State of North Carolina,

W. Drew, Guardian Petition for Dower.

or six weeks, notifying them (which noby given) that they be and appear at ren of this Court, to be held in Smith-We had the pleasure of

WILLIAM M. D. MOORE, Clerk.

TURLINGTON & MONROE.

WILMINGTON, N. C. |)ROMPT personal attention given to all

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND. NERVI COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wharves & Warchouses foot of Walnut St., by attending this concert, our devotion to her of the "waving plume" is again there were no less than two thousand peogive prompt personal attention to all

For Rent or Sale.

2,000 acres, lying on the waters of Juni-s, about nine miles from Cheraw, and tutes Tarboro. of the dam remaining. For further parti-

Walter, proprietor of the London

y of his old army. stands precisely as before.

GRAM, who fell in one of the last and most obstiling .- Wilson Carolinian. Petition to sell Land for nately contested battles of the war. He was only

> Leave me to my speechless sorrow. Leave me to my palid gloom, Shut away the mocking sunlight, Take its burden from the room.

> What are words but empty rattle Words that murmur of relief, In the deadly single-handed Struggle with the monster grief.

Can I reason down my anguish? Can I take my pain away? Let the door be closed betwixt us, Let me meet it as I may.

Dead! poor lips repeat, repeat it;
Wrench from out that word of dread,
All the sharpest string of memory
Wrapped within it. He is dead!

Dead! my Willie in his beauty, 'Ere the morning flush of joy, Yet had caught the chastening shadow, Manhood flings around the boy.

Dead! my loving, gentle hearted, Noblest! "Bravest of the brave," Fallen 'midst the rush of battle, Buried in a nameless grave. He whose look and tone grew tender, At a dear one's failtest moan, All unwatched, unwept, unbeeded,

He to perish thus alone. Who can tell me of his longings-If he named his mother's name? If he softly murmured "Sister,"

When the ghastly struggle came If a consecrating calmness Slept upon his clay cold brow? None can tell me! these are secrets

God hath in his keeping now. All love's sweetest ministrations, All its needs for him are o'er

Never will he cross the threshold

Never will his ringing laughter, Echo joyous through the hall; Never will I answer gayly To his fond caressing call.

Of the old familiar door.

Never press his smooth, white forehead, Never stroke his shining hair. Never feel his arm about me, Never greet his smile so rare

Ever miss the matchless kindness. Through every word he said, Ever wait the blank of absence, Ever mourn my darling dead. Dead! Oh, grief has drowned my vision,

Blotted all the gladness o'er, Made me half forget he liveth, As he never lived before. That he was not all so lonely.

Tho' no loved one closed his eye That the blessed Christ sustained him. When he laid him down to die. That his tender, yearning spirit

Drinks its fill of sacred joy, That the cloudless bliss of heaven This can still the inward aching; This can calm the moaning wild, 'Tis at most a dreary absence

Only-I am reconciled.

TRUST IN GOD, AND DO THE RIGHT.

COURAGE, brother, do not stumble, Though thy path be dark as night; There's a star to guide the humble; "Trust in God, and do the right.

Let the road be rough and dreary, And its end far out of sight. Foot it bravely! strong or weary,
"Trust in God, and do the right.

Perish policy and cunning! Perish all that fears the light! Whether losing, whether winning,

'Trust in God, and do the right. Trust no leaders in the fight;

But in every word and action, 'Trust in God, and do the right.' Trust no lovely forms of passion; Fiends may look like angels bright;

Trust no custom, school, or fashion "Trust in God, and do the right." Simple rule, and safest guiding, Inward peace, and inward might, Star upon our path abiding, "Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee. Some will flatter, some will slight; Cease from man, and look above thee, Trust in God, and do the right." Norman Meleod.

STATE NEW.

APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF ladies of Tarboro', on Thursday and Fri- on the 3d inst., and we wish the reverend day evenings, the 8th and 9th inst., gave a series of Tableaux and a Concert for the purpose of aiding in collecting funds for the State: it is ordered by the Court, that if the heade in the weekly Journal of Wilson and Figure 1 arroofo, on Thursday and Figure 2 and Figure 2 and Figure 3 and Stonewall cemetery for Confederate dead at

performance. There is a nobleness of virtue in the heroic efforts of the ladies few months ago. He was a good citi and much esteemed in the community. epy from the Miantes of September Term, of the South, to perpetuate the memories of their loved and lost, that chains future emergency that might overtake injured. - Statesville American. them.

We would not, if we could, make any distinctions in the acting of any of the young were in error in chronicling the election of ladies or gentlemen, in their respective parts, for all acquitted themselves so handsomely that any discriminations drawn Robt. Love was the successful candideta, sels.

gracefulness of style, my "beautiful bird" ple on the fair ground yesterday, to wit
formidable warlike preparations in advance at thy disposal, forever.

We understand the receipts were quite We observed Judge Fowle on the cars large, as might have been expected from a this morning on his return from Caswell TRACT of Turpentine Land contain-

> invitation of the lady managers, in a very his office, as may be truthfully said of all neat, well considered and appropriate little the Judges. -Ral. Sentinel. speech, thanked the audience for the at-41-2t tention shown, and interest manifested by

There are fourteen thousand British region Canada.

There are fourteen thousand British region Canada.

There are fourteen thousand British region Canada. arrangement of a lady's dress during the RALEIGH AS A COTTON MARKET. - The experformance of a piece of music, was in perience of the last few weeks indicate very bad taste, and decidedly out of place. plainly that Raleigh is to become a perma-Persons in such evident want of decency, nent cotton market. We have a class of General John B. Hood is writing the his-should seek amusements elsewhere than in buyers here that keep the market lively.—

the presence of ladies.

to muse in solitude and loneliness, on the [Lines to the memory of WILLIAM JOHNSON PE- capture the "beautiful bird" of the even-

THE TARBORO' SOUTHERNER.-We are the rank of Brigadier General. General Lee, in our friends in Edgecome, that this sterling wife Judith Ann, and Franklin Alsobrook and speaking of him to a lady of Richmond, said he was old Journal, established by the late George Howard, about forty years ago, and which has been in regular course of publication ever since, is to be enlarged and improved. Our Senior has become part proprietor thereof, and is to have editorial charge of the paper. The first number of the Southerner, under the new regime, will be issued on Thursday, the 29th inst.

It will doubtless be a source of unbounded pleasure to the Tarborians, to learn, as it is to us, the same gratification and pride, to know, that this local will occasionally have the privilege accorded him of "pointing a moral and adorning a tale " [through the columns of that wide-spread Journal. The millennium approaches. Prodigal

in search of a wife, returns. Hugh will kill the fatted calf. - Wilson Carolinian. Anson County. - A friend informs us that the crops in Anson the present year, have been very short. It is said that the cotton crop will probably yield to the county only

William who wandered off to a strange land

that many persons speak of removing. Ral. Sentinel. CONFEDERATE NAVY YARD.—The navy vard of the late Confederat States, at Charlotte, is advertised for sale by the Feder-

al Government on the 29th insi. DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Thos. J. Garner, editor of the Weldon State, died at that

place on Tuesday night. New-Berne. - We saw recently a communication in the Journal of Commerce, respecting the correct printing of the "Athens" of the State. We beg leave to add a few remarks upon this subject. The town was laid out and named by DeGraffenried's colonists from Switzerland in the year 1710, and was named after old Berne, meaning bear, Switzerland, and as was too frequently adopted in those times the adjective, new, was prefixed, making New-Berne, "new bear," or cub, and the signification is evidently cub-town; and from the number of bears in the Pocosons in Craven County, was not inappropriately designated. And the name may be written one of two ways correctly, as one word Newberne, or with a hyphen New-Berne. No other way it appears can be right. Burn is galic for brook, berne with an e, meaning as aforesaid, "bear." After so much of philological lore upon this thread-bear discussion we hope that ever hereafter this beautiful and famous old City will be spelt and printed with a hyphen, as a compound word, but one only in parsing, as the designation of but one place to wit: New-Berne, the Athens of the old North State. And as she has been heretofore, may she be in the future the mother of more great men than any other place in all Southland.

Standard. LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. Deems will deliver a Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city on Monday night next. Subject: Husbands and Wives.

Ral. Sentinel, 14th. Emigration.—About 500 persons, young and old, black and white, from the counties of Burke, Randolph, Stokes, Davie, &c., passed through this city to-day on their way to the Northwest.

Ral. Sentinel, 14th. Crops Coming In.—Large quantities of cotton, corn and naval stores continue to flow into Newbern. One shipment of 400 bales will reach here by the freight train on the Atlantic road to-day, besides numerous smaller shipments not announced in ad-

vance.—Newb. Commercial. COTTON CROP.—It is estimated that the present cotton crop grown in Greensville, Sussex, Southampton and Brunswick counties, Va., will amount to 10,000, Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Granville, Northampton, Edgecombe and Wilson counties North Carolina, will produce 30,000.

Norfolk Virginian. The "Lumber Business" in this city is being pushed vigorously at present. The quantity shipped is regulated merely by the ability of shippers to get vessels.

Newb. Commercial. BISHOP ATKINSON.—The Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was in Edinburg on the 15th of October, and preached in St. John's Church to "a large and attentive audience," as we learn from the Churchman. He was expected to assist in the solemnities of laying the foundation stone of a new church, and is spoken of in terms of great respect by his trans-Atlantic THE LADIES CONCERT IN TARBORO'. - The brethren. He was to sail for this country

Newbern Commercial. DEATH OF A POSTMASTER.—Mathias Bog-Winchester, Virginia.

We had the pleasure of being present on his residence in Statesvine, on Wednesday in Becember next, to be held in Smith-Friday evening, and were delighted at the few months ago. He was a good citizen from the next to he was a good citizen from the next to he was a good citizen from the next to the next to he was a good citizen from the next to the next his residence in Statesville, on Wednesday poleon.

Statesrille American. ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mrs. the admiration of mankind. With so much | Scott and Miss Weatherly, of Greensboro', of womanly virtue and purity blended in sisters of Mrs. W. P. Caldwell, of this one common effort, the cause in which they place, who arrived on the train Friday, labor cannot fail of success, nor can the ex- while coming to town from the Depot in a amples of devotion, manifested in behalf buggy, the horse taking fright soon after ASPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, of the martyred dead, be without their starting, were dashed down a steep emeffect on the youth of the country in any bankment into a gully and very seriously

Election in the 50th Districtr—We

circuit for this term. He appeared to have s from the nearest point of the C. & D. At the conclusion of the performance, recovered from his late attack. Judge r. There is a fine Mill seat on this Land, Mr. Mosley, a native of the State, at the has been prompt and has ably discharged At the conclusion of the performance, recovered from his late attack. Judge F.

all on the occasion.

We here take the liberty to say that the

We here take the liberty to say that the

We here take the liberty to say that the

days. Its reported destination is Hilton

Several hundred thousand dollars have pro-The Illinois congressional delegation After the close of the entertainment, bably passed hands for cotton in a few weeks.—Ral. Sentinel.

TOURNAMENT. - The Tournament at Goldshappiness that would be ours, could we but boro' came off on the 15th inst. The address to the Knights was delivered by Maj. Jno. W. Dunham, of the Wilson Carolini- 17th, 1862, defining the penalties of treason an, and is spoken of by the News in the and insurrection, is in the following terms: same motives as the unconstitutional ex- hang on digit, like one of the fruits in a twenty-one years of age and yet had attained to happy to announce to the public, especially highest terms. In the contest for the honor of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, Mr. C. H. Worrell, Knight of the sons who may have participated in the existing him in custody nineteen months without Southern Star, was declared victor, and selected as Queen Miss Mollie Guthrie, of Goldsboro'. The following Knights were ent for the public welfare" declared as successful competitors for the The power to grant pardons is conferred ous and unmanly spirit which dictates the mitigated pyroxoline, one of the many refirst, second and third honors respectively: on the President by the Constitution, with- whole mode of dealing with the South that Mr. Emmit Robinson, Knight of the Red out any limit or restriction, and perhaps has prevailed since the meeting of Congress and White; Mr. M. C. Nixon, Knight of the authorization contained in the foregothe N. C. Railroad; Mr. Fab. Sasser, Knight ing section of the Confiscation act, was suof the White Horse. The following ladies perflous. But evidently Congress did not

> Andrews, of Wilmington. departed to their several homes.

> > APPOINTMENTS

Raleigh District -L L HENDREN, P E Raleigh City—H T Hudson City Mission—A R Rayen.
Wake—J B Bobbitt
Wake Mission—W M Jordan
Smithfield—T P Ricard Tar River-J II Wheeler Louisburg—J A Cunniggim Granville—J Tillett Henderson- J T Wiche Nashville—M J Hunt Hillsboro' District—W H Boeritt, P E Hillsboro'—W C Wilson Chapel Hill-O J Brent Durham-R H Webb Haw River—H H Gibbons Franklinsville—C H Phillips Guilford Mission-Z Rush Alamance-A Norman Leesburg-L Shell Person-P J Carraway Greensboro' District—N F Rem, P E Greensboro'—Wm Barringer Guilford- J W Lewis High Point and Company Shop. -- N H D Wilson

Thomasville—D R Bruton Davidson—W D Meacham Asheboro'--J E Tnompson J B Alford, sup Forsyth—James W Wheeler Stokes—G E Wyche
Madison—C C Dodson
Wentworth—W C Gannon
Yanceyville—R G Barrett B Craven, President of Trinity College; P Doub, Professor of Biblical Literature; D R Bruton, President Thomasville Female College.
Salisbury Dist—W Closs, P E Salisbury—W H Wheeler Rowan—C M Anderson Mocksville—J E Mann Jonesville—L F Way Surry—R T N Stevensor Wilkes—C E Plyler Alexander-W H Barnes South Iredell - I L Triplet

Trinity-B Craven

Elkin—To be supplied Roanoke Dist—R S Moran, P E Roanoke—J P Simpson Warren—J P Moore—T B Recks, S N Tarboro'—J W Jenkins Williamston-J J Hines Plymouth—W F Clegg Washington-J S Long Bath—To be supplied Mattamuskeet—W H Moore Hatteras — To be supplied Wilson—J W Tucker

A W Mangum and C F Deems, Agents for Greensboro' Female College Newbern Dist—James Reed, P E Newbern—R A Willis Beaufort—J B Williams Straits and Cape Lookout-To be supplied Morehead and Newport—J Jones Trent—W A Smith Kinston—J F Kearans Swift Creek and Neuse Mission-N A Hooker Goldsboro'—E A Yeates
S M Frost, President Wayne Female College

Everettsville—S D Peeler Neuse—J B Bailey Wil. Dist.-L S Burkhead, P E. Front Street-J H Dally Fifth Street—J C Thomas Topsail—A D Betts Duplin—B B Culbreth Clinton—J H Robbins Cokesbury-T J Gattis Bladen—C M Pepper Elizabeth—W M Roby

Whitesville—R P Bibb Smithville—J F Smoot, W M D Moore, Sup. Brunswick -To be supplied Onslow—D Culbreth, D C Johnson, Sup. Num. Mariner's Church—J N Andrews Chicora High School—P H Scovill Fayetteville District—S D Adams, P E Fayetteville—T W Guthrie Cumberland—H B Cole Deep River—F H Wood, T C Moses, Sup. Num. Cape Fear-J W Avent Jonesboro'-G Farrar. Troy—To be supplied
Montgomery—A D Buie
Euharrie—C W King
Rockingham—Jos Wheeler Roberson—W S Chafin M C Wood, Missionary to China.

zen soldiers.

It is estimated, by good judges, that derstood that he contemplates any new incontrovertible, for Congress itself has ex- objection to anything so liberal as a parole, complications which have rendered such ments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Sprints TurResult Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for
Shapmont. Also, to forwarding Merchan

w-1-tf

w-1-tf

gracertiness of skyle, my

beautiful off
cannot be surpassed, and she wasn't. The
cannot be surpas peace of Europe. The Emperor is from sixty to sixty-five years of age, and his health

is evidently failing. Our courteous informant also visited the Champ de Mars, where the grand structure says: for the Paris Exhibition is in course of ARTILLERY. - We learn that the Artillery columns are ninety feet in height. The of \$500 and imprisonment. The five days scientific toys, which are taking the place command which has been here since the roof of this immense structure is composed allowed by law expire to-morrow.

> There was a terrific gale on Lake Onta rio last Sunday. London sends out no mail and has no

postal delivery on Sunday. The Oregonian estimates the yied of the vanis and Washington politician. salmon fishery on the pacific coast, during the last season, at thirty thousand barrels.

Rogers in Kilpatrick's place is a diplomatic rumor.

Rogers in Kilpatrick's place is a diplomatic rumor.

Rogers in Kilpatrick's place is a diplomatic rumor.

In this county, N. C.

In this county, on the 8th inst., MARGARET developed. Thus, it is easy to blow one bubble within another by simply thrusting a fine glass tube charged with the fluid price, aged 4 years, 1 month and 6 days.

From the N. Y. World. Amnesty and Pardon. The thirteenth section of the act of July

were the choice of these gentlemen for the think it so, or at least considered the ques- Davis lest his acquittal should expose them which involves the most delicate processes positions of first, second and third Maids tion as open to doubt, or they would not to the olloquy of the Radicals who thirst of the pyrotechnicart, and has been known of Honor: Miss Dora Pool, of Goldsboro'; have made such an enactment. The power for his blood, and lest Chief-Justice Chase's for nearly two centuries as "spur fire." Its Miss Mary Hancock, of Wilson; Miss Laura of the President to grant pardons in individual cases cannot be abridged by Con-A grand ball followed the sports of the gress or questioned by anybody; but a ted to release him on parole or bail, be- nitre were too minutely pounded the effect day, and was held in the large Court room, general amnesty by proclamation previous cause the Radicals would raise a great out- ceased. The Japanese have afforded the where old Frank Johnson and his Band, to trial or conviction, may seem to have a cry, and add to the otherwise formidable clue to the mystery, as these matches show furnished the music for the occasion. The different character. In one mode of view- obstacles to the success of his restoration that it was necessary for the nitre to be meldance was continued until about three o'- ing it, it is a repeal of the law ordaining clock in the morning, when the festivities the penalties. But the repeal of laws, like were brought to a close, and the company their enactment, is properly a legislative function. By a stretch of the pardoning about \$300,000 at present prices. The corn crop is so short in that section of the State, that many persons speak of removing.

APPOINTMENTS

Gefeated, by the extension of executive clemency to all offenders. Of course, the pardoning power was never designed to be there here here. pardoning power was never designed to be used for such a purpose, but only to operate in exceptional cases where the regular course of justice would be inexpedient.

The termination of a rebellion is a case calling for a wholesale deviation from the as he could by saying that he would not the construction of toys. Rightly directed, ordinary methods of criminal procedure. | compromise the dignity of the judiciary by | the new stimulus thus afforded to thought Congress, therefore, took care to relieve holding a court under the shadow of mar- to investigation, and to that curiosity in acthe President from any delicacy or doubt | tial law. When that excuse became obso- | tion which is one of the roads to knowledge, about trespassing on their prerogative of lete he invented others. He authorized may prove of far more educational value repealing laws, by expressly authorizing Judge Underwood in May or June (we for than the dull, meaningless, and frequently him to pardon by proclamation, in advance | get the month) to promise Mr. Davis's coun- | abortive experiments which used to be of any trial, and to any extent he might sel that the trial should come on in Octo- vastly instructive, and particularly suited think expedient. Soon after the close of ber: but it afterwards appeared that this to rear the tender thought. In this work the war, President Johnson exercised this was like adjourning the case to the Greek power by publishing an amnesty which in- Kalends, or to the thirtieth day of Februcluded the rank and file of the rebel armies, and the great body of the inhabivis's counsel appeared, according to aptants of the Southern States, but reserving pointment, in Richmond, behold, there for separate and subsequent consideration was no court; the judges who had appointcertain enumerated classes, consisting of ed it having discovered, all of a sudden, officers of rank and men of wealth. These that they had no authority to hold one at to speak, he had to be promoted by a he has since been pardoning at intervals on that time! Most learned judges! Most friend; and, on his making a pause, the their own application; but it seems to us sapient expounders of the law! If they that the time has come when he ought to had no authority to hold a court at Richexempt himself from the trouble and an mond in October, why did they appoint men, there's the national debt-it should novance of such applications by a new one, and make that a reason for postponing be paid; yes, gentlemen, it should be paid, amnesty, including everybody except the the trial? very few individuals who are to be tried

for treason. men who should naturally give it cannot Davis the judge. hypothecate their property for the payment of loans so long as they are unpardoned.—

The action of Chief-Justice Chase and Judge Underwood, discreditable as it is, is

renders the President obnoxious to dama-ging charges by his malignant and unscru-of Mr. Holt. Conover alias Dunham, their him to the suspicions of the captious. A straight without scrutiny? It was probably got up rally covet and could easily turn to great the straight without scrutiny? It was probably got up to be submitted to a military commission, two weeks since. We believe this will applied to the straight without scrutiny? should not wish to be placed; and yet, in the present case, it is one which it requires more courage to abandon than to hold. If the elections, published such an amnesty as sufficient. we now recommend, the Radicals would have pursued him with a noisy hue-and-cry for his leniency to rebels. But the time mitted to the inspection of anybody haven't for his leniency to rebels. But the time mitted to the inspection of anybody haven't for his leniency to rebels. But the time mitted to the inspection of anybody haven't for lenience to rule."

A circus equestrienne has sued a Chica go horse dealer for damages, held at \$1,000, when such an outcry could do any mischief ing an interest to detect and explode it? For alleging that he represented a horse, which is past, and the President ought at once to no other reason in the world than because he offered for sale to the manager of the relieve himself from all the embarrassments Stanton and Holt knew that it was false, and circus, to be of a docile and gentle dispo-THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—The New Or- resulting from applications for individual would not stand scrutiny. Their combined sition, while on her attempting to ride leans Times gives the following on the au- pardons. They consume his time to no falsehood, meanness, and injustice is wor- him in the ring, he became unmanageable thority, of a gentleman of that city, who, purpose; they delay the revival of South- thy of their character, and of the deceitful, and threw her with such violence as to it states, was in Paris during the past Sum- ern prosperity; and they afford occasions diabolical spirit of the party with which break her collar bone. mer, and had several opportunities of see-ing and conversing with the Emperor Na-which may be practiced by the intercessors But shall this scandalous injustice coner, Esq., Postmaster at this place, died at ing and conversing with the Emperor Na- which may be practiced by the intercessors through whom pardons are sought. He can act, in most cases, only on the representations in his manners of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act, in most cases, only on the representation of the can act the can as being frank and gracious in his manners sentations of others, and it is impossible tant to interfere, especially as his enemies tern left the Irish coast to lay the cable on and very communicative. He discourses that he should know that their services would have caught at the pretext to heap Friday, and on Friday Columbus set sail for with nearly equal facility and fullness of in- have not been bought. The very possibility up new calumnies against his administra- the New World. On Friday, too, the Great formation on all subjects of history, gov- of a brokerage of this kind, of which he can tion. But now that the elections are over, Eastern reached Heart's Content, and on ernment, usages, laws, customs and insti- know nothing, is a sufficient reason for set- these prudential reasons have lost their Friday Columbus first saw the shore of the tutions. In respect to his own peculiar ting the Radicals at defiance, and precluplans and policy, however, he is thorough- ding all applications by a complete amnesty. public attention anew to the disgraceful A Chicago dispatch states that on Thursly reticent. He has now a million of men We deem it important that he should arts which have been used to blacken Mr. day last a man, whose name was not given. under arms, and it is understood, in Paris publish such an amnesty now, before the Davis. circles. that it is his determination to in- meeting of Congress, lest that body should The Constitution declares that every ac- his family and then himself. Returning crease the standing army by the addition repeal the section above quoted, and then cused person shall have "a speedy and home from his business, he seized his gun, of a million more, to be composed of citi- deny the authority of the President to take public trial." Nineteen months have elap- went into the yard, and shot his wife, then

The Navy yard at Cherbourg was a scene keep the remaining cases, as the only means has no trial, nor seems likely to have one. er, after which he cut his own throat, causof astonishing activity—from five to seven they have left of terrifying the South Under these circumstances, the President ing instant death. Jealousy is said to have The Emperor has issued orders for ment. The President should promptly the extensive manufacture of the needle take this weapon out of their hands. His his parole to present himself for trial when gun for the use of the army. It is not un- authority to do so now is undoubted and the court is ready to try him, or if there is rific displays, is the maintenance of the gress, they might make it a ground of im- ment and the country be relieved from the

The Trouble not Over in Baltimore. A dispatch from Baltimore to the Herald

Rumors prevail that the judges of elecerection. This is an iron edifice, three tion, for some unexplained reason, hesitate thousand and eighty-four feet in length and to make a return of the votes polled at the twenty-three hundred feet in width. The recent election. Penalty of refusal is a fine

All the defeated Radical candidates for Congress threaten to contest the election. Stewart, defeated by Phelps, has made a Stewart, defeated by Phelps, has made a strong and vindicative speech against Pre- the "rainbow-bubble,"—is a passing result age.

From the New York Herald. Why not Discharge Jefferson Davis? "The President is hereby authorized, at any clusion of the Southern States from Con- Aladin's garden. him in custody nineteen months without putting him on trial or confronting him with the witnesses expected to testify to his guilt, is an exhibition of the same rancor-

last December. Judge Underwood, shrink from trying Mr. works. These are due to a composition chances of the Radical nomination should perfection depended upon the extent of the be diminished. The President has hesita- trituration of the simple materials, for if the policy. Congress, although the subject has ted before the spur-like sparkles appeared. been before their most important committee, would not lift a finger to promote justice, because they were willing to embar- tle globules appropriately named "crocopower, all criminal legislation might be rass the President, and wished to spite the dile tears" and "farmes de diable," which

there has been a studied collusion between casting. the Radicals in Congress and the Chief-Justice to postpone and prevent a trial, and illustrations, all proving the remarkable input the odium on the President. Chief-Justice Chase fought off the trial, as long

Meanwhile, the Chief-Justice has discovor treason.

We cannot doubt that the President induction of the condition tends, and the country expects, that all, or session, reorganized the circuits, but, by nearly all, of the excepted classes will soon- some unaccountable blunder or oversight. er or later be pardoned. If this is to be failed to assign judges. Therefore Judge ence. the final result, the sooner it is consumma- Chase says he cannot try Mr. Davis until Another of his speeches is reported in full ted the better. The persons yet unpar- Congress has revised its clumsy law and rec- as follows: "Men of Rochester, I am glad doned are the men of wealth, the men of tified its blunders. This brings us to the to see you, and I am glad to see enterprise, the men whose capital and busi- grounds of our surmise of collusion between noble city. Gentlemen, I saw your falls ness capacity are needed to relieve the Congress and Mr. Chase. It is incredible which I am feet high. That is a very interesting fact. renew its prosperity. How can these men drawn a bill reorganizing the circuits with- Gentlemen, Rome had her Cæsar, her put their property to profitable uses if they know not whether it is their own? How his criticism and suggestions. For aught est days had never a waterfall a hundred can they sell plantations or warehouses we know, he may have prepared the draft of and fifty feet high! Gentlemen, Greece while the liability to confiscation prevents the law himself. Considering the constant had her Pericles, her Demosthenes and her their giving a title? How can they borrow repugnance he has shown to try Mr. Davis, money when the security they would offer it would be quite in keeping with his wishis subject to the same liability? The great es that the law should be in such a form as want of the South, for the revival of its to furnish him a new excuse when all the people ever lost their liberties who had a prosperity, is the introduction of Northern others he could invent had failed. Be this or European capital. But such ventures as it may, he has as persistently fought off will not be made without security, and the the trial as if he were the criminal and Mr.

The cases are all so nearly alike, the crime outdone by that of Secretary Stanton and is so precisely the same, not differing at all Judge-Advorate Holt. If the one is scanin nature and but little in degree, that there dalous, the other is atrocious. It was by is no good reason why every case should the representations of Messrs. Stanton and He also held that the suspension of the receive a separate examination at the hands | Holt that President Johnson (who had then | statute of limitations during the war was of the President. A new amnesty procla- suddenly come into office, and had no time mation for the immediate relief of all class- to look closely into the matter) was deceived can be maintained to recover on a note the es, is one of the fittest things the President | into offering a reward for Mr. Davis as one of the assassins of President Lincoln. — money. Nor can any suit be maintained Another reason for getting this whole There was, to be sure, evidence to this efbusiness of pardons off his hands is, that it | feet; but it consisted of a deliberate tissue pulous enemies. The fact that there is a ostensible author, has been, within the last courages us about the cotton crop: "The great body of wealthy men who could afford two or three days, indicted in the District effect of the frost on the cotton crop, we to pay handsomely for pardons, exposes of Columbia for his forged stories and false are reliably informed, has cut short the profit, is one in which an honest man like that which tried Mrs. Surratt, where ply to all the cotton region north of this. the President had, at any time previous to the President thought one such commission | We look for the receipts to fall off in De-

force, and the indictment of Conover calls Western World.

any further action. The Radicals want to sed and this belied and maligned prisoner shot his child and maimed his wife's moth-Mr. Davis ought to be set at large either on has entered Georgetown College. pressly conferred it. If that permission let him be released on sufficient bail. We should be repealed, at the beginning of the session, his authority would be open to question; and if, after a repeal, he should

> New Scientific Toys... Hints for the Coming Christmas.

The London Lancet describes some new of Pharaoh's serpents and the magic photographs. It says:

sident Johnson. He has been in close com- that was obtained in the course of some abstruse experiments on the refraction of fluid media. It is of exquisite beauty, but its resources as an amusement are not half developed. Thus, it is easy to blow one munion lately with a prominent Pennsyl-vanis and Washington politician. struse experiments on the refraction of fluid media. It is of exquisite beauty, but There are reports from very well inform-

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through the very material of the bubble itself, and then blowing an inside sphere. The shabby and scandalous treatment of So, also, the finger, similarly moistened. this prisoner of State, proceeds from the may be introduced, and the bubble left to

Again, the indoor fireworks, that are such a screaming delight to the rising generation, represent years of study. The paper which, crumpled, lighted, and thrown into the air, blazes like a meteor, is but a sults of the discovery of gun cotton by Schenbein. More curious still are the little matches which throw out beautiful star-Chief-Justice Chase and his sycophant, spangles, and are known as Japanese fire-

Another equally curious, but also somewhat dangerous amusement, consists of litblaze when thrown into the water. These There is good reason to suppose that of course consist of potassium in soluble

It would be easy to cite a whole series of genuity with which practical minds turn to account the researches of science, even for Dr. Paris was the pioneer.

AFTER DINNER SPEECHES.—Frazer's Magazine tells the following on Daniel Webster, while speaking under the influence of con-

vivial potations: At a public dinner, where Webster was friend behind insinuated "national debt." Webster at once fired up: "And, gentleand—if it shan't be. I'll pay it myself! How much is it?" And as he made this book, which was always notoriously empty, the absurdity was too much for the audi-

Socrates; but Greece in her palmiest days never had a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high! Men of Rochester, go on. No waterfall one hundred and fifty feet high!"

Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, recently held that legal tender notes were such and a valid tender, stopping interest when made. That the Act of Congress making such notes a legal tender was constitutional, and that the power to issue such notes is derived from the war powers of the Government.constitutional and valid, and that no suit consideration of which was Confederate to recover on a note given as compensation for the hire of a substitute in the Confederate army.

The Selma Messenger of the 7th thus discember and higher prices to rule."

residing in Manchester, Iowa, murdered

The youngest son of President Johnson

On Thursday the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. T.

In Warren County, on the 31st ult., by Rev. J ment and the country be relieved from the scandal of keeping this man, who has been accused as an assassin on perjured testimony, longer in confinement vainly demanding a trial.

W. Wellons, at the residence of Richard Massey, Esq., Mr. W. B. FLEMMING, to Miss ANN E. DUKE, all of that County.

Also, by the same, on the 1st inst. Mr. THOMAS HIGHT, to Miss HENRIETTA F., third daughter of Joshua Nunn, Esq. all of Franklin County.

Also, Esq., all of Franklin County. At St. James' Church, Wilmington, N. C., by the Bev. B. E. Terry, on the 14th November, 1866, Captain WM. H. H. GREGORY, of Charlotte, N. C., to Miss COLUMBIA BROWN, daughter of the

late R. F. Brown, of Wilmington, N. C.

DIED.

Near Greenville, N. C., on Monday, the 29th October, after a brief illness, of congestion of the brain, J. L. F. HEARNE, in the 18th year of his

On Tuesday following, October 30th, at the same

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

The Governor's Message.

We publish to-day, in advance of the mails, the message of Governor Worth, sent in to the General Assembly on yesterday. We hope its extreme length will not prevent its careful reading, as the importance of the matters touching our Federal careful attention of every citizen.

Our Relation to the Negro.

The subject of labor is now engrossing the attention of every Southern man who thinks either of the present necessities of the country, or of its future development. Debarred any participation in the legislation of the General Government, and trammeled in the management of State politics. all turn to the study of their material prosperity. Before the war, agriculture was the great interest of the whole South, and it had been pushed to a high point of success when the revolution began. Together with every other branch of industry, it has received a blow from the effects of which it must soon die, unless new life be infused into the elements with which it was formerly prosecuted so vigorously. There is but one answer to the question, "What is the cause of the reduction of the products of the South?" and that is, want of labor. It is needless to inquire what has produced this state of things. It is a fact, and to manage the subject in its present condition, should be the object of those who live in the "Land as follows: To do this, we must first know what is the supply which can be brought to use; and secondly, how that may be most effectually applied. The thoughtful, candid man sees that there is no source but the negro that can yield a reliable and sufficient quantity of labor for the agricultural products of the South. To deny this, is to igtests of the present. Perhaps a few words to impress this fact may not be out of place. The native white population, meagre at Confederate forces in this State. best, has been greatly reduced, and the disqualified for the duties of field labor .-We might as well apply the spirited race horse to the drudgery of the dray. Some attempts have been made to introduce white profitable results. There are sound reasons for this: first, the climate is such as to break down the white man with violent disease, which all experience upon first coming Secondly, our method of cultivation, our habits, food, &c., are entirely different; and lastly, the great West offers inducements which, for the present, are bound to draw away the white settler, particularly as the stream of emigration has so long flowed change until the channel has become choked by too great a supply. This will not

The tendency of the negro is to quit the natural field of labor and rush to the towns and cities, thus to become, in a majority of cases, the victim of his own ignorance, acquired vice and disease. Our province ties. should be to take charge of the negro in all that pertains to his welfare; for, by improving his condition mentally, morally, and physically, we shall advance ourselves, benefit our present condition, and secure the prosperity of our children. And before going farther, let it be distinctly understood that we believe there is a barrier God has made, and that any attempt which man may make to remove or overcome it, must end in calamities which the violation

of nations' laws will always entail. The first duty will be to direct the morals; and how can this best be accomplished. In our judgment it must be effected by inconfidence, enlightening their conscience, now free, but because so, it does not follow that he is able to take care of himself. All of our preconceived notions; all our present convictions tell us that alone he is unable to walk in the paths of civilization, much less to reach the heights of moral excellence. Humanity, religion, duty, interest the position of teacher to this race, so long cause of complaint than those who receive a useful part of people. They were brought heathen savage; as slaves we taught them to same table of distances. be useful christians. They are free by no working of theirs; shall they, by our blindness or neglect, become again what they were? We will refer to this subject again,

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,

In order that the Stockholders of this Road might the more carefully examine the Annual Reports of their officials, they were printed for distribution in advance of the general meeting, which assembles today in this city. As those most interested have or will inform themselves (being in possession of the reports), we give only the 12th of December next, for the purpose the great purposes for which the North such a synopsis as will prove interesting to "of considering the By-Laws and regula- Carolina Railroad was constructed to build

The reports show that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad has suffered, like all similar corporations in the South, from a posing that one of the important amend- tain were the citizens of Wilmington that great depression and stringency in its ments to the charter, which will be sugges- it would not be used in antagonism to their finances, and a very heavy demand upon ted, is the consolidation of that road with interests, but that its impartial manageits funds for repairs and purchases of roll- the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, ment would not only prove a feeder to the ing stock, made necessary by the exhaus- running from Goldsboro' to Morehead City, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, but add tion of the war, and especially the great and probably, also a consolidation with the to the business of this city, that one-tenth destruction of its property and track du
Western North Carolina Road running from of the entire individual subscriptions were was about to produce at an early day the benefiring the last months thereof. Still there Salisbury west, already completed to Mor- made in Wilmington, and the Governor is much cause of gratification and hope ganton. for the future welfare of the Road. Under

practicable, of negotiating, on more favor- legislation for the benefit of any particular able terms than could be secured in this one. relations and State interests demand the from the political condition of the United pose, the Stockholders of the North Caro-

> companies, have met the same fate. The connection of the Charlotte and Rutherford Road and the Manchester Road with the Road of this Company, by a conbranches of the Cape Fear river, and the stock in those Companies, forcing those action of the Board of Directors in this owning a minority of such stock into a corconnection, is brought to the notice of the poration totally different from the one to Stockholders in this Report. The discon- which they subscribed, or was contemplatinuance of the present ferry-boat connected by their charter—an interference with tion, and the completion of an actual con- the sacredness of contracts, our Courts J. W. Thompson and Jas. H. Whitaker were apnection by rail, will be an event over which the traveling public will rejoice, and we this question in a practical point of view, presume the Stockholders will cheerfully its utility, its advantages and its justice. ratify and confirm all that has been done to secure an end so much to be desired by ern North Carolina, also, the State owns against him out of a vote of 8,728. The old board all, and which must largely increase the very large interests; in fact, the prepon- of Directors were also re-elected. income of the Companies interested.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT commences by giving a detailed account of in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railthe earnings and expenses of the Road ._ | road, \$1,066,000; and in the Western North The financial statement for the year is given

Receipts and Expenditures. The expenditures for the same period

Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$255,351 89 Of the above receipts about \$100,000 were from the sale of old material, which makes the gross earnings of the Road about \$500,000. There has been a heavy outlay nore the experience of the past and the for rolling stock, rendered necessary by the wholesale destruction of engines and cars about the time of the surrender of the

The great want of the Road now is new large portion of those, left by our bloody iron and other improvements of the track, struggle for liberty, are either unable or and to replace some of the temporary bridges with permanent ones. The machinery department is well supplied, and in both engines and cars, passenger and freight, the facilities of the Company are labor from abroad, or from the North, and very efficient. In regard to local and invariably such efforts have failed to yield through freights, and the policy adopted a renewal of dividends at no distant day. by this Road, Col. Fremont submits the following sensible remarks, in speaking of dred and twenty-three miles long, and that their tariff of charges:

opened an old route with increased facilities and brought us much freight. Soon, however, comoperating, as they said, to divert trade to the ports nor anticipated, and to remove any cause of comin that direction that the current will not plaint on this subject the Board of Directors ordered the tariff, then but just adopted, to be rehave, since the first of October, been the measure happen within this or several coming gen- of our proportion of through rates from Northern

> " I do not think this change in the rates charged has had the effect to change, materially, the direction of produce to market, though it has added to our receipts, while it has caused some Norfolk and the people of our Northern coun-

'These complaints are mainly due, I think, to distances—a principle this Company has always considered important, if not indispensable. To discriminate in making freight charges has been long and well established. No railway

can be well and justly managed where that prin cple is not observed. Suppose the horizontal system to be adopted. and all goods paid the same rates per ton per mile for long or short distances, the cost of hauling and between the equality of the races which handling being the same, and the rate being such, that short distances were simply remunerative, the charges for the longest distances would be excessive, -- amounting to a prohibition. Carry the principle out as we may, for one, two or three

thousand miles, and we could not enjoy the products or manufactories of other countries. It has been thought best, therefore, to equalize the burdens of transportation, and of mainless and less as the distance traveled become fluencing their affections, securing their greater and greater; thus while the residents near the market towns pay more per mile than se residing at the greatest, distances yet the and directing their intellect. The negro is cost of transportation thus distributed is not oppressive upon either, and it enables the Railway to be maintained, as they are, for the mutual

benefit of stockholders and people. "This is precisely the principle that regulates

"The distances charged for are the same, reckoned either from Wilmington or Weldon, hence the citizens that receive goods and forward their produce at Halifax, Enfield, Battleboro', demand, and order, that we assume at once Rocky Mount and Wilson, have no more and deliver theirs at North East, Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Teachev to us by the English and Yankees, the Magnolia and Warsaw. All are charged by the

"If the complaint is made that the local rates are too high in one case, they are equally so in and ought to exist under the present sepaboth. The real point of difficulty seems to be that Weldon is not the market town, but that it while Wilmington is at the Southern terminus of the road.

ting or the value of property transported, as they were in 1861—nor do the receipts nett as much by a large per centage as they did then."

meeting of the Stockholders of the North the railroads and to the public. Carolina Railroad, to be held in Raleigh on tions proposed by the committee, and also ing up Newbern and Morehead City.such amendments to the charter as may be That road was finished before the Atlantic suggested," probably warrants us in sup- and North Carolina Railroad; and so cer-

While we will go as far as the farthest in all the untoward circumstances surrounding are uptored to two-thirds of congress and which possess are very promising. The extensive repairs and improvements, begunding the last fiscal year, have been dility and gently and zealously continued throughout the present, with such success as to restore the present that the present that the present that the present that the present the present that the present that

country, such a loan as would enable the We had hoped that with the failure on Company to meet the extraordinary de- the part of the friends of the Atlantic and mands rendered necessary by the causes North Carolina Railroad, before the last above referred to. Although the rate of Legislature, to secure the sanction of that interest in Europe is much lower than it body to the scheme of consolidation, it would has been for some time past, unfortunately, be abandoned. Many of the friends, how- railroad monopoly. there is so great timidity, or rather distrust, ever, of that road seem determined to bring among foreign capitalists in regard to all the matter again before the consideration American securities, arising almost entirely of the ensuing Legislature, and, we sup-States, that for the present the negotiations lina Railroad, in the December meeting, of Mr. Bridgers have not been successful. | will have this matter under advisement. -Similar applications on the part of some | We hardly think that a majority of the inof the most prominent Northern railway dividual Stockholders of that road can be induced to accept the proposition.

Without discussing the very serious legal questions involved in this proposed consolidation, as to the right of such persons tinuous line of railway across the two or corporations, holding a majority of the

In both of these roads, and in the West-

derating interest-her subscription to the North Carolina Railroad being \$3,000,000 Carolina Railroad, \$1,418,000. The stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has never attained any considerable The gross receipts for the year were... \$611,599 17 value, and has never paid a dividend. The Western North Carolina Railroad, being yet incomplete, is barely making a support, and without aid from the State, or being galvanized into life by a union with a live Company, must continue to languish. The North Carolina Railroad, on the other hand, has been very lucrative, and its stock, previous to the war, paid a handsome dividend, while the business was gradually increasing. We suppose there has been a renewal of its old business and the corporation has already experienced a renewal of life and hope; and unless the drain upon its travel and freight at Greensboro', by the opening of the Piedmont Road, is not too they had favored the inception of the war or sym great, we should think that, under the in- gave every evidence they could give of their subtelligent and prudent management of its mission to the result of the conflict, and their present officials, there is good prospect of the United States. What was then in the way of

portion of the road between Charlotte and the United States. Precedent furnished no guid-"This arrangement embraced through rates from the Northern cities via. Portsmouth to this Goldsboro' never was profitable. By far plaints were made by our Wilmington merchants the most profitable portion of the road now, is the ninety-three miles between Charlotte of Virginia. This effect had not been intended and Greensboro', and in order for the Company to recuperate, the business on this section of the road, increased by the "Danvoked, and new local rates substituted, which ville Connection," must counterbalance the decreased receipts upon the remainder of the road, fifty-two miles to Raleigh. This may and probably will be done so long as the ports of Wilmington, Newbern, Morehead City and Norfolk are equally open to omplaint from the merchants of Petersburg and the commerce of Western North Carolina; but any attempt to force to any particular one, may cause it to seek Richmond, as with the conditions, and voted at such elections. the principle of discrimination in favor of the long more available than the one thus singled

But it is evident that the North Carolina Railroad has already enough of its line, now necessarily unprofitable, without adding one hundred and seventy-six miles, the combined lengths of the two roads proposed to be consolidated with it, or even the ninety-five miles of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Such an addition o unprofitable length would inevitably crush out every hope of the North Carolina Rail road becoming remunerative. The attempt, therefore, by consolidation to save the \$2,-484,000 the State owns in the other two Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, the \$3,000,000 of stock in the North Carolina Railroad must surely be involved in the common ruin. It is but poor economy of our remaining strength to link the destithe local tariff of freight for this and most other nies of the largest and probably the strongest work in the State, with the doubtful

The fact that a car, if the roads were un der one and the same management, could be loaded at Charlotte or Morganton and discharge its freight at the wharves in Morehead City, is a consideration of importance, but one that does not bear upon the question, as the same state of affairs can rate and distinct managements, as the consixty or eighty miles distant from that point, solidation of trains accomplishes this, with the advantage also to the shipper of Wilmington and Norfolk, as well as Morehead not so high in proportion to the cost of opera- City. There is nothing to be gained, and probably much to be lost, in this respect We expected it to be repealed or to be declared by consolidation. A consolidation of trains is what is needed and desired, and, we trust, if this is not already done, it will be The announcement in our columns of a effected as a matter of mutual benefit to telligence of the electors, were a sufficient pro-

Consolidation also would be converting has very recently acknowledged the great While we will go as far as the farthest in interest we have in that corporation, by

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. absent in Europe, for the purpose, if superior advantages, and not by special How long before North Carolina would be authorities of this State, in the interim of these superior advantages, and not by special How long before North Carolina would be authorities of this State, in the interim of these superior advantages, and not by special How long before North Carolina would be authorities of this State, in the interim of these superior advantages, and not by special How long before North Carolina would be authorities of this State, in the interim of these superior advantages, and not by special How long before North Carolina would be authorities of this State, in the interim of the superior advantages. governed by a railroad regency, as New rills party existed in the late rebellion of this State, not a single instance has occurred. York and New Jersey are, without even the benefit derived from the railroads in require a posse or other aid to execute civil pro these States, in paying the expenses of the cess. Our government to a great measure? We hope given lustre to the Judiciary of any period in the never to see the day when the sovereignty of North Carolina will be sunk into a great last exto: ted praise even from those who at first

North Carolina Legislature, satisfactory to the readers of the paper .- especially the By special reports and correspondence the of all matters of interest in Raleigh.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—The 31st Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the above road was held in this city, on the 21st inst. Patrick Murphy, Esq., presided as Chairman, Messrs. would hardly sanction-we will only view pointed Secretaries. The crowded state of our columns compels us to omit the proceedings in

Mr. Bridgers was re-elected President, almos unanimously, there being only 417 shares voted

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

the General Assembly of North Carolina GENTLEMEN: The attention of this whole nation now specially directed to the anomalous condiion of our national affairs. It seems fit, therefore that our consideration should be primarily direct ted to the restoration of national order and har mony. Although we are now denied any legislative participation in the conduct of the ment of the United States, we should not be list less as to passing events, nor unmindful of the penetits to be derived from an occasional review of the past. More than eighteen months ago bloody sectional war was closed by the total overthrow of the weaker, by the stronger section. Its leclared object, on the one side, was to break up the Union; on the other to preserve it. ended as might have been expected. commanders of the Southern South was completely exhausted, as to everything which constitutes strength in war exhibitions of valor in the field, which astonished the world, surrendered on the stipulation of impunity to the surrendering forces .-Arms had established the supremacy of the Union Not a guerilla party in the South remained under The whole people of the South, whether arms. pathized with their section after it began, or not, willingness to obey the Constitution and laws of an immediate restoration of the Union? The North Carolina Railroad is two hun- was in the hands of those who had given their things not contemplated by the Constitution of ance in altering the machinery of the rebellious life to the preservation of the Union, held that he recognize the officers of the States who had given their adhesion to the rebellion eorganization; that while the States existed, and the Union had been preserved, there were, in these States, no legislative, judicial or executive officers, awfully constituted. To enable these States to eform their Constitutions, and the machinery of awfully constituted. their governments, he granted amnesty to the people who had favored the rebellion, with certain exceptions, on the condition of their renewing al support the Constitution,—reserving the right ndividuals of the excepted classes as he might deem deserving of them. He appointed Provisional Governors, under whose orders elections were neld for delegates to State Conventions those only being allowed to vote at such elections. to whom general or special pardons had been granted. The great body of the people complied

When our Convention assembled, it was under stood that the President, and the people of th ominant States, expected of us three of our Constitution, as essential to harmonious union, and permanent reconciliation; to wit : the lition of Slavery; and the repudiation of the debt the ratification by the Legislature, thereafter to the United States, proposed during the war, abolall we could learn from the press, the avowals of epresentative men of the North, and all the source f information, we entertained no doubt that these views of the President were approved by the great ody of those who elected him. Many of our people deemed some of these terms hard and injuri them as the conditions to restored amity, pre remarkable unanimity, and have since been obfrom affluence to poverty a large number of our people in no wise responsible for this sectional war We accepted them, because we thought these terms were required by the victors from the van quished, as all that was required of us as prelimi naries to the restoration of concord between the sentatives to Congress, with all the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution. We were not ignorant that Congress, during the war, had prescribed an oath of office, commonly known as the "test had remained citizens of the State, during the war, could conscientiously take. We regarded this act as unconstitutional. Article 6, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States, prorides that Senators and Representatives and other officer "shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States."—
If Congress have the power to add to this oath manifest that any party, having temporary ascendancy in Congress, can prescribe an oath which will exclude from Congress all who do not agree in sentiment with the dominant party. national government. It was never intended that a party, having temporary ascendancy, should have authority to make its ascendancy perpetual passed during the war, and the manifest require willing to restore friendly relations with the South and nobody could expect any cordiality to be res ored while this statute was held to be inforce of the United States, in which tribunal, fortunately for the cause of civil liberty, partisanship has set made but slight inroads. We believed that ection against disleyal men finding their way in the national councils; or, if experience should indicate the necessity of others, they would be provided in amendments of the Constitution, and not in partizan legislation. In the matter of electvery citizen who had advocated the doctrine of secession before the war, or taken conspicuous part in the military conflict, delicately forebore to ask for a seat in Congress. Although human expe-

rience has taught that those who (right or wrong) have exhibited manly courage in military conflict rarely disregard the terms of capitulation when onquered, -in this State, no one who had favored in the field during its progress, asked to be made a member of Congress. Every Senator and Re-presentative elected had always opposed secession until the United States could no longer protect his person or property. Up to this time, we thought cent results he contemplated. A few days befor ing of Congress, after we had complied eaders of the Congress, soon to assemble, gave us

a Sheriff has had occasi duties in a manner which would have history of the world. The steadiness with which our Judges have held the scales of justice has at studied to malign them. A few of the agents of the powers of Congress, gives the authority " to the Freedmen's Bureau, and, I grieve to say, a make all laws which shall be necessary and profew of our own people who seek to propitiate the favor of our conquerors by furnishing aliment to It will be seen by Monday's proceedings their unjust prejudices, have sought to make the impression, at the North, that freedmen and Union of the North Carolina Legislature, to be men could not have justice at the hands of our found in another column, that the Editor of this paper has been elected Chief Clerk of statements to cast odium on the administration of the Senate. We deem it proper to state justice—petitions have been covertly got up by some of our own citizens and sent to the Pre that during the Editor's temporary absence of the United States, charging disloyalty to our from his post, arrangements have been people and favoritism to our Courts, to embitter against us the virtuous classes of the made for the Editorial department of the Amongst us these machinations are well under-Journal, which we feel confident will prove of the North who have settled among us, and soldiers who stood in fro fight, on both sides, in the late conflict of arms, patrons of the Journal will be kept advised | whole-souled men public opinion, it is hoped, will soon reach a healthy state. Our Judges, unmoved by these unworthy imputations, and unawed by intimations that they would be suspended from the exercise of their functions if their adjudications did not accord with the dominant power, have silenced slander itself. No murmur is now against the fairness with which justice is administered in our Courts. The fearful increase crime the natural sequent of a civil war in which authoritatively countenanced, if not encouraged, is being rapidly repressed, and reverence for jus tice is having its natural triumph. Our Legislative Department has been anxiously endeavoring to bring order out of the chaos produced by the This review of our national affairs brings us to the present period. In June last I received from the Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, a communication, herewith transmitted to you, covering an

> hereof, are citizens of the United States and of he State wherein they reside Second. That "no State shall make or enforce

o the Constitution of the United States. It pro

any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Third. That "no State shall deprive any person the equal protection of its laws.

That "representatives shall be apseveral among cording to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the tors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and indicial officers of a State, or the resentations, or even to make known their grie members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being enty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens

twenty-one years of age in such State." Fifth. That "no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil not in the sense of the advocates of secession, b or military, under the United States or under any as taught by Iredell and Marshall, and Story and having previously taken an oath a member of Congress, or as an officer of the Uni- everywhere, North and South, before the war ture, or as an executive or judicial officer of any avert the late war, and have at all times been to State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a steethe Union; but its tendency seems to me bet vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such

Sixth. That "validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion,

Seventh. That " neither the United States nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the oss or emancipation of any slave : but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal

enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year by the people of the several States," and that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State." This proposition is not made to us by a Congress so composed; this State, with eleven others, being denied representation in the mental law. It was the clear intention of the Conrepresentation in a Congress proposing alterations account alone, no State, pretending to have rights pulousness or dignity, ratify an amendment thus amendment contomplates, under one article, to change the Constitution in eight particulars, some a whole. We are not allowed to ratify such of prove. This is the first attempt to introduce the ice of omnibus legislation into the grave matter of changing the fundamental law. In 1789, Congress proposed to the States, pursuant to the 5th article, of the original Constitution, twelve new sed to the States, pursuant to the 5th articles, as amendments. Ten of these were ratition, by which these articles were submitted to the States, authorizes the State to ratify "all o

Each of the other three amendmendments which have been adopted, to wit: the *Eleventh*, recommended in 1794—the *Twelfth* in 1803—and the *Thir* teenth in 186, was confined to one matter. To some of the provisions of this proposed Four

any of them." Ten of them were ratified-two

eenth article, constitutionally, submitted to us, there would probably be no objection. To others—or to the heterogeneous whole—it is hoped the A commentary on all of the proposed amend-Make this document inordi-A few remarks, on one or ments would long. two of them, may notbe inappropriate.-Under our laws, made in conformity to the Const tution of the United States, every one of the folof his duties prior to the 20th day of May, 1861 took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; viz: the Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Public Treasurer. Secretary of State, Comptroller, Justices of the Peace. Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Supreme Court, Constables, County Trustees, Cor-Rangers, Standard-keepers, Surveyors, every offi-County Solicitors, every member of the General was likewise required to take it, though the right | the other hand the dominant States are rich. and others who had held office under the United at a nominal price. States, had also taken this oath. These classes tion of the people is embraced the great body of the intelligence of the

ection confronted the other in military conflictthose in de facto authority, who of all these clas join his own section in the fight or give "aid and in the sense which future interpretation may as man remained among us who can conscientiously Southern soldiers during that conflict. But strange to say, this amendment leaves eligible to fice any one who went into a Convention and voted for the ordinance of secession; and any not object to it. It will place the negroes, volun one who voluntarily took up arms and fought on the side of the South to the end of the war, or held that a deeper shade of guilt attaches to those who had held office and taken this oath, than to others who owed like allegiance to the United States, is a lawyer who had taken that ath and afterwards joined in the rebellion, less

der such circum

The fifth section of this he same import, and is inter much power, as if it were repeated at the end of each one of the four preceding secti original Constitution, in closing per for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof." This authority has always been understoo ty has always been understood to apply to power onferred on the Government of the United States by amendments subsequently made, landthas reeatedly received the consideration of the If the design of this fifth section is simply to reaffirm the long established principle of power necessarily implied under the provision just re-cited it is needless surplusage; But if, as its special insertion indicates it is intended to amplify the various powers which would be reasonably implied from the sections which precede it, and to give to Congress a peculiar authority over the subjects embraced in the proposed fourteenth ar-ticle, it is mischievous and dangerous. If there be any feature in the American system d, will of freedom which gives to it practical value, it is moved the fact that a municipal code is provided under

versies as to life, liberty or property, except in the now limited field of Federal jurisdiction, are determined by a jury of the county or neighbor hood where the parties reside and the contest arises; but, if Congress is hereafter to become the protector of life, liberty and property in the States, and the guaranter of equal protection of the laws and by appropriate legislation to declare a system of rights and remedies, which can be administer ed only in the Federal Courts, then the most com-mon and familiar officers of justice must be transerred to the few in the State where these Courts are held, and to judges and other officers, deriving and holding their commissions, not from the au people of the State as heretofore, but President and Senate of the United States. The States, as by so much, are to cease be self-governing communities as heretofore and trespasses against the person, assaults and attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, batteries, false imprisonments and the like, whe proposing a fourteenth article as an amendment only our own citizens are parties must be regula ed by the Congress of the only in its Courts. I cannot believe that the de First. That "all persons born or naturalized in | liberate judgment of the people of any State or the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction any section will approve such an innovation, for although its annoyances may be ours to-day, they must expect them to be theirs to-morrow. The people of this State, with a singular approach to unanimity, are sincerely desirous of a restoration of their constitutional relations with the American Union. In the face of circumstances, rendering i of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the taxes of former years, laid when another d facto Government, whose powers they could not have resisted if they would, was making levies money and kind almost greater than they could bear; they acquiesced in the extinction of slavery which annihilated more than half their wealth they have borne with patience the exclusion of their Senators and Representatives from the halls of Congress, where they have had no one to con tradict or explain the most exaggerated misrep-

How long this unnatural condition of our rela ons is to continue, it seems, we shall be allowed o have no share in determining. No time has may be terminated. In the meantime, I trust, w shall meet events as they arise with a reasoable and manly fortitude, ready at all times to fulfill our duties as patriotic citizens, but under no cir cumstances willing to sacrifice the honor and not in the sense of the advocates of secession, bu were supposed to concur. Anxious as I was to our fathers framed it, I can perceive in this pro ter suited to perpetuate sectional alienation and estrangement, and I have, therefore, no hesitation

THE AFRICAN RACE.

Most of the African race among us were lately slaves, their masters cared for their subsistence Their habits illy fit them to provide for their in dispensable daily wants. Nothing can be more absurd than the supposition that the great body of them can now participate in govermental affairs with any discretion. A very few of them are dis creet and virtuous, and have considerable intelligence; and when the State shall be left free to nanage her internal affairs, without extraneous nterference, I do not doubt that the question a o what share ought to be granted them, in the elective franchise, will be candidly considered. To grant universal suffrage to them now is manifestabsurd.

What ought to be done in reference to this race if its consideration could be approached apart from passion and party politics, the wisest statesman and philanthropist. Unhar pily, our present condition does not allow such calm consideration. At present it blends itself with our national affairs. From the earliest period of our history under the National Union, it has the original articles of compact; and, on this count alone, no State, pretending to have rights strife. Disunionists, North and South, have constantly used it to alienate one section of our country from the other. When these strifes proposed. It is remarkable that this proposed at last culminated in war, and slavery was sud denly abolished, and the South thereby grievous impoverished and constrained to accommodate it self to a violent change, more suddenly introduce than the teachings of experience would seem to warrant, all patriotic men looked for national re-pose as a set-off. The one great theory of our iovernment, which was supposed to be settled nal affairs; but so far from the abolition of slave having composed our sectional differences, it as only intensified them-the negro being still the subject of strife. The North claimed that humanity required its interposition to protect the and that proper provision be made for his comrecently emancipated slaves from aggression on the part of the white people of the South, and new and strange tribunals were instituted among u to manage this race, claiming and exercising, long after hostilities had ceased, exclusive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over whites and blacks, as to all matters to which a freedman was a party, and on no known rules. It behooves every patriotic mind to solve the problem, what is best to be done to avoid this sectional strife in relation to the negro? Is it possible, in entire consistency with th vell-being of the African race, to avoid this enduring source of animosity between the sections by by by the parties to the controversy sincered desire reconciliation. The cause of the trouble is the unequal distribution of the race between the sections. The plain and practical remedy is their ore equal diffusion. Existing circumstances invite such diffusion. The people of the South whether from prejudice or not is immaterial to the view I take) do not regard the negro as their equal. He is not allowed the right of suffrage. he North insists that this prejudice of the South does cruel wrong to the African. Among us they are very poor, and few of them have acquired local the binding of negro children, has lately present attachments by ownership of land. The results ed itself. On being notified by a citizen, to whon of emancipation and war have made the whites negro children had been bound as apprentices by poor also; and the uncertain condition of our Fedpoor also; and the uncertain conditions or poperal relations prevents the influx of capital or poperal relations prevents the influx of capital or poperal relations. ice of trust or profit in this State. Every lawyer to employ laborers and pay them liberally. On o practice law has not been held to be an office of In all of them the wages of labor is much trust or profit. The persons who had held these greater than we can pay. In many of the population of the State. All Postmasters which the laws give to the actual settler laws give to the actual settle price. In one of these States a por tion of the people has given a substantial carnesi of the principles they profess by electing two Africans as members of their State Legislature. Everything seems to invite their emigration to the dominant States; but most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. This diffity may be overcome by diverting the appron made to sustain the Freedman's Bureau defraying the traveling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or Territory to which he would go .-When thus left free and aided to go where may think their condition will be bettered, no rounds will be left for further sectional strife as to their government. Who that would avoid the ock on which our ship of State is threatened with wreck, will object to this scheme of reconcil-It is clear that the Northern States will onal protection and mental and moral culture

tarily emigrating to them, under their immediate guardianship, where they can look after their per much more discreetly than they can by a Freed man's Bureau, or any other machinery while they emain here. I am sure North Carolina object to this scheme. If it be objected that the migration would be so universal, as to leave us, for a time, without a sufficiency of laborers, and t be conceded that this would be the result, would not prefer to perform servile labor until other labor could be procured, to the inquietude and humiliation to which we are now subjected?

legislation, is crime and pauperism. Our course have been so occupied with the criminal side of the dockets that little attention could be given to rmerly regarded as the meanest of crimes, a of infrequent occurrence in this State, from the namer in which the late war was conducted, and one much to check it. It is still frightfully non. Negroes compose much the larger class of hese offenders. Much the larger number of convicts, of all colors, are insolvents, and the expen-ses of their prosecution and imprisonment swel argely the frightful burthen of taxation under which our impoverished people are laboring. This evil must be remedied, if possible.

Under our exisiting laws, recently enacted, pow erect work-houses for their respective counties, in which insolvent convicts should work out the fines imposed, and the costs of prosecution. The erection of proper buildings will cost much. Counties cannot bear the expense of erecting around prevent the escape of prisoners. The salary of the superintendent and other employees must be considerable. How can the convict be compelled to labor? What is he to work at? If a mechanic, is it contemplated to supply each county work-shop with the necessary tools and materials? Is leather to be provided for the shoemaker and saddler; coal, anvil, hammer and bellows for the blacksmith; plank and planes for the county work and planes for the county work and planes for the county and planes for the planes for the county and planes for the county and planes for the planes for the county and planes for the planes for he carpenter, &c? If not, what is he to work at Or if he be not a mechanic, what is he to work at

Certainly not at farming.

This would require the keeping of mules or horses with uncertainty whether any, or how many convicts would be sent to the work-house. The Su erintendant could not pitch his crop in uncertainty thether he would have any hands or how many e would have, and almost a certainty that when he put his convict in the field to work he would unaway. I submit whether it would not be better to keep up our highways by taxation, and to comel insolent vagrants and others, convicted of mislemeanors to work with ball and chain on the high ways or other public works of the Counties, allowing them, as provided in our County Workhouse Acts to raise the fine and costs by apprenticing

As to convicts for the higher grades of crime, I hink a Penitentiary should be erected. This mode f punishment has been in long use in most of the tates. It has never been discontinued, so far as am informed, in any State which has adopted it. and I regard this experience as decisive in favor of the plan. If this recommendation be approved, I further recommend that provision be made for em loying convict labor, as far as practicable, in the construction of the necessary buildings; and that proper commission be constituted to carry ou

he design in the best manner. PAUPERISM.

The number dependent for subsistence on pulc charity is vastly greater than it ever was in any past period of our history. A benevolent feature of the Freedman's Bureau was the issuing of rations to indigent blacks. This, I understand, will be, or has been discontinued. Large numbers of them, too old or infirm to labor, and a still larger number of children, too young to labor, and without parents, or with parents not providing for them, ist be cared for. In addition to these is th arge number made dependent by the loss or the ing of their parents in the late war. As to the number of these, last I cannot furnish the sta-tistics, contemplated by the resolution of the Genman of the County Courts of some three or four these do not profess to be full and accurate. The pauper negroes, formerly supported by the master, must now go to the poor houses. I recommend a r laws. I am not prepared to suggest any specific alterations of them, but hope wisdom may be able to devise some plan of ightning the heavy burthen which the proper care

oor must soon impose upon us APPRENTICESHIP.

I recommend a revision of our laws in relation to apprenticeship. The future well-being of the State pends much upon the manner in which our children and youth are brought up. Great numbers of the rising generation, white and black, are of steady industry essential to make them mora nd useful citizens; some of them children havin no father to guide them; many of them, (in th language of one of our statutes,) "where the parents with whom such children may live, do no habitually employ their time in some honest, inustrious occupation." But to attain the proper ends of apprenticeship, no pains should be spared such children is committed. In this, I think the administration of our laws requires ame When a child is to be bound apprentice. I fear tha unty Courts, to which this duty is confided and which are expected to act in loco parentis, of ten neglect to look properly to the fitness of the master to bring up the child. Now, when the wel fare of the State requires the exercise of this pow r much more extensively than formerly, it is well to inquire whether something may not be done for the better protection and rearing of this class. In practice. I fear, that the eminently wise and bene 54. Sec. 18. has not been sufficiently observed. I equires the grand jury of every county, annually at the Orphan's Churt, to present to the Court, in writing, the names of all orphan children within their county, "that have not guardians, if not bound out to some trade or employment; and also all abuses, mismanagement and neglect of such nd that the provisions of this section be enlarged so as to embrace all children whom you may declare fit subjects of apprenticeship, and that the jury report at every term of the attorney, at each term to give the act in charge to he grand jury. I suggest further, that it would tend much to the security and proper care of apounty solicitor to attend to the binding of each apprentice and attest the indentures, with power, in every case where he may deem it expedient, to carry the case by appeal to the Super

pensation for this service. citizen, distinguished for his intelligence, and slaves, a letter on this subject, presenting many views and reflections,—the result of his experience. I transmit his letter, with this message, and com-

mend his suggestions to your consideration It has been the policy of the General Assembly since the ordinance of emancipation, to so reform me distinctions still exist as to apprenticesnip, inadvertently overlooked, I presume. Our law the age of eighteen years, and colored females to the age of twenty-one years, and power is conferred on the court to bind as apprentice the children of free negroes, when the parents with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest, industriou There is no provision for binding white children so neglected by their parents. iscriminations, and all others, if any others be found to exist. An embarrassing difficulty as to the County Court, that he had been officer of the Freedman's Bureau, that such bind ing would not be respected, and that he was required to surrender such children, the indentures having been declared null by authority of the officers of the Bureau. I had had no previous notice that such interference was contemplated. In reply to a letter of inquiry, which I thereupon adressed to Brevet-Major General Robinson Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in this State, he sent me a copy of the order words-"The Civil Courts will not be allowed to discrimination between whites and blacks, in the apprentising of children. No child parents are able and willing to support it bound without the consent of the parents children over fourteen years of age will not be und out as apprentices under any circumstances. Col. Rutherford will see that the above rules are strictly carried out, and will at once cancel all in order, if carried into effect, substantially annuls, as I conceive, the powers of our Courts over minor children of color. The correspondence on the subject is not concluded. I hope the order will be revoked. As soon as a final decision shall be reach-

Soon after the adjournment of our Convention, addressed a communication to Gen. Robinson calling his attention to the fact, that our laws had been so reformed, that no discrimination existed as to the administration of justice, to the prejudice of free persons of color. He promptly issued an order, a copy of which accom manies this commu n, dated July the 13th, 1866, restoring to out Courts, with one exception, all cases to which freedmen are parties. This order relieved our people from one source of great annoyance. It has

ot have justice in our courts. Investigation has lown these complaints to have had no just foun-tion, and the manifest fairness with which our licial officers have held the scales of justice has in the admirtion of all. At one time these com-ints seemed alarming. I deemed it of vital portance to ascertain whether there was any ground for them, and if they were found to anded, to counteract their baneful influce : and upon receiving from the military comant of the State, a complaint from a citizen Wilkes county, imputing grossly disloyal con-ict to certain persons being organized as State deemed it necessary to send an agent, in inction with one appointed by the military andant, to inquire into the truthfulness of allegations. I appointed William S. Mason, of this city. His report, as well as that of licer sent with him, by Gen. Robinson, showed indlessnes of the complaint. Mr. Mason is own expenses and performed this service the knowledge that I had no power to give a ble to the State, and I trust you will have no

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR. ipation in national legislation, we ought, as titutional duties: among which is the election Senator, with all the qualifications prescribed the Constitution; and I, therefore, deem it approved July 25th, 1866, entitled "an act egulate the times and manner for holding tions for Senators in Congress," a copy of ompanies this message.

tion in giving him suitable compensation.

nder the resolutions authorizing the furnisheriff of each county of the State, requesting him report to me at an early day, the number in his could not contract, with discretion lost legs from those who had lost arms. addressed letters to a number of manufacartificial limbs, whose patents had been ed, and who were manufacturing limbs for maimed soldiers of the United States, request-them to send me samples of their manufacand to submit proposals for supplying the Many specimens were sent and proposals After a careful examination and extensive I closed a contract with Jewett & Co., at lollars for each leg, and fifty dollars for nd there have the limb fitted to the stump the contract, therefore, required the manuto make them in a shop in this city. To the Presidents of each of the Railroads transportation companies, requesting free for them, coming and going, to which all I caused to be fitted e with suitable bedding, &c., for such of expense, except for provisions, which and bring with them or otherwise procure, yed Mr. S. G. Ryan to attend to the details, ort to me accompanies this message. heriffs, without exception, have given me

ntractors seventy-five dollars for each leg. st the State more than this sum, inng all the incidental expenses. The manu-cers are executing their undertaking faith-and giving, so far as I have heard, entire itied with the successful and satisfactory mananxiety and solicitude in the selecting patent and arranging the beginning of the of the war left the Lunatic Asylum in

design of this Institution did not protect it spoliation. The fencing, which inclosed its l restoration of the civil authorities, could resume her guardianship over it. the Act, ratified the 10th day of March a better government for the Into be made to the Capitol, and such additional furn on the Governor and Public Treasurer, in obey to a resignation of Dr. Haywood, after a few on, and appointed him to fill the vacancy, their difference are entitled to the the vacancy. vesting the government of the Instiigent efforts, requiring much of me- often upon sudden call—in the dis-of their duties. The journal of our proen for your inspection. We have en-Your attention is invited to the report of rintendent, Dr. C. E. Fisher, which I here-It is believed that it presents a full appropriation will be needed at an early lay in supplies for the coming year. We true the act, making the appropriation upport of the Institution this year, as cone payment of sundry debts contracsalaries, &c., towards the close of terwards. We have had much

depreciation established by the General

rs much less than we deemed equitable

ulenit a report of the amount which we think to be paid to each of these creditors, and I

be seen by the able report of our Public er, which I herewith, transmit, that we several States and Territories, to impart ction in agriculture and mechanic arts. beyond the protection of their rights.

Sthan five percentage interest. Owing to the states for other grants builted quantities the public lar als to actual settlers, at a nominal deep carried in public lar als to actual settlers, at a nominal deep carried in public lar als to actual settlers, at a nominal deep carried in public lar als to actual settlers, at a nominal deep carried in the proposed celegiate th engress—to wit, giving the aids of science to thief elements of American strength and proshas buildings adapted to the accommodation of whundred (400) students on a tract of land cong many hundred acres of good agricultural hbraries, a very extensive Geological Cabi-

ying out the will of Congress, will be the ting of one University of an Agricultural schanical Department. A like course has lopted, or is under consideration in several as corresponded with the Treasurers anylof these States on the subject, and will asure in giving to any committee to whom give this matter in charge, the benefit to ct deserves your special consideration. TERCHANGE OF LAWS. SUPERIOR COURT REPORTS, Court, since the reorganization of the State Government, have been forwarded to the several States

facilities for imparting scientific ledge. It appears to me that the best mode

were Gen. O. E. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's and We have received and are constantly receiving, large numbers of volumes in a considerable number. We tought the proper officers, have the state of the Happy couple: "To Gen. and Mrs. Marsachusetts, and some contingent to the happy couple: "To Gen. and Mrs. Babcock: We tender you our fertiford.

After several unsuccessful ballots, the bridgifts of the wait of the state of the wait of the wait of the state of the wait of the wait of the state of the w

bers, they have been lost. Many of them were un bound and poorly printed on bad paper. I suggest the expedidncy of re-printing new editions of them.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I learn from the Librarian that he will soon require more space for the reception of books. Be-sides the annual addition of literary, historical and scientific works being made under the law appropriating five hundred dollars (\$500) a year for the crease of the public library, we are continually receiving large accessions by our interchanges with the States and the National government.—
Additional space should be provided for them. As to how this may be best effected, I have no specific recommendation to submit. The old arsenal building, at an inconsiderable expense, (now entirely useless,) might be made available for some

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

I call your attention to the condition of the buildings and grounds, provided by law, as the re-sidence of the Governor. They have been occupied as the head-quarters of the Military Commandant of the State, since the capture of this term for which the Honorable John Pool
The fencing has been removed, the garden, fruits elected United States Senator will expire on eath of March next. Although we have no insign length will be the pleasure of the length will be the pleasure ant party in Congress to exclude us from . ny pation in national legislation, we ought, as to continue to perform on our part, all our nearly all the furniture has been lost or destroyed, and no appropriation has been made to repair and refurnish the premises.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. On entering upon the discharge of my official duties. I found that the standards of weights and measures, belong to the State, were missing.— Many counties which had lost a part, or all of their supplied by the State, were applying for new ones. On application to the Secretary of the Treasury of mained soldiers with artificial legs, passed the last session of the General Assembly, dedressed a circular to the Chairman of each County living on the Governor the duty of carrying the me into execution, I addressed a letter to the would be my duty to provide for them, under the

I could not contract, with discretion for the who had lost limbs, distinguishing those manufacture of these measures until I knew the whole number to be supplied. Very many of the Chairmen did not respond. I sent a second circular to the County Court Clerks, and have now an answer from nearly all of them. I respectfully submit that the details of this duty ought not to be imposed on the Governor, but that he should be authorized to employ and pay a suitable agent to attend to it. I refer you to a letter on this subthis message.

> A well regulated militia is essential to the administration of the State Government, as well as o the discharge of her duties as a member of the was had, which resulted as follows: Union. At the beginning of my administration total disorganization of the militia existed. Under the act of the General Assembly, passed the 12th day of March last, I appointed John A. Gilmer, Jr., Adjutant General, with instructions to carry out the provisions of said act. The duties to be were twenty times greater than they were before the war. Nearly five thousand officers had to be elected, commissioned, and qualifiedproper records to be kept-a correspondence to be conducted with every county in the State, and innumerable other difficulties to be overcome. The salary allowed to this officer, when the services were comparatively light, was two hundred dollars (\$200) a year. This was not al- the Chair, whereupon, the Speaker addrestered by the act of last March. Believing that this sed the body as follows: was an oversight, and that you would make him adequate compensation, he entered zealously upon adequate compensation, he entered zealously upon adequate compensation, he entered zealously upon adequate compensation of their eration.

vere consolidated, and no clerk allowed. The duty patent and arranging the beginning of the Leginning of the Leginning of the Leginning of the decisions being final, and subject to no superviscanying report of Mr. Ryan, who has faithed diligently kept the books and attended and the extensive book-keeping, and methodical arrangement of the papers pertaining to his du-ties as Auditor and Comptroller, require much lalabor. I recommend an inquiry whether judicious est deplorable condition. On the occupation economy does not require an increase of salary and the aid of a clerk.

COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Under the provisions of the resolution passed by the The legislative department of the state of the resolution interest and assembly, in March last, authorizing the Government enters upon its duties at this under the powers conferred upon the Governor, Secretime amidst events of momentous, and as I

moderation, prudence, fortitude and united and united and military education; fishness, adhering in all things to the great scientific and military of learning, without aid fishness, adhering in all things to the great principles which our ancestors settled as pay their board. I submit this subject to you, in the principles which our ancestors settled as Mr. Whiting, of Wake, 4; and Mr. Biack-stock, of Buncombe, 1. On this vote, Messrs. Stone and Ramsay, disabled solution of the people's rights ope that you may be able to offer some aid or encour-gement to this generous design.

ASYLUM FOR DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND. It should be a matter of just pride that, in spite of the of our Asylum for deaf-nutes and the blind, which I berry is not wholly lost, and there is no proper room for dispair.

It is not wholly lost, and there is no printed.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

The hour of one having arrived, the Senter re-establishment of law and order upon their reports to your careful consideration.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

The hour of one having arrived, the Senter re-establishment of law and order upon these ancient foundations. I trust that a according to a joint order. latters committed to the charge of these boards

FINANCES, CURRENCY, &c. I have not commented on our Finances; the expediency of establishing Banks; or other means of supplying a currency and relieving the debtor classes of our d some months ago, the scrip for one hun-il seventy thousand (170,000) acres of pub-l, being one share of a donation of public by Congress, to aid in establishing colleges

ngress—to wit, giving the aids of science to the felements of American strength and prossure felements of the feleme months, have been exercising full jurisdiction, with consequence, crime is being repressed, and the orderly citizen feels the protection of the law. Time and the action of the Courts have done much to moderate the animosities and restore the good feeling which existed

respect for law and order, which formerly distinguished our people, and all classes are becoming more steadily industrious. Our institutions of learning are reviving, and their increasing number of pupils is highly encour-

There was a large and brilliant wedding Our statistics and the decisions of our Supreme last. The immediate parties in interest ourt, since the reorganization of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government, have been furwarded to the several States of the State Government of the State Go

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.] NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, MORNING, Nov. 19th, 1866. The Senate was called to order by Major Engelhard, Clerk of the last Senate, at 11 clock, and the following gentlemen presented their credentials and were duly qual-

Messrs. Adams, Avery, Battle, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Mossrs. Adams, Avery, Battle, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Bullock, Clark, Covington, Coward, Cowles, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferebee, Hall, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Rutherford, Hill, Johnston, Jones, Kelly, Koonce, Leach, Lloyd, Love, Manly, Marshall, Matthews, McCorkle, McLean, Moore, Paschal, Perkins, Respass, Richardson, Robins, Snead, Speed, Spencer, Thompson, Thornton, Wiggins, Willey, Williams and Wilson.

The Clerk announced the election of Speaker in order. Mr. Cunningham, of Person, nominated M. E. Manly, of Craven, and Mr. Coving-

ton, of Union, nominated J. H. Wilson, of Mecklenburg. Whereupon the Clerk appointed Messrs. Speed and Moore to superintend the elec- for which mark of your esteem and confi-

tion. The following was the vote on the first ballot:

MANLY.—Messrs. Battle, Barnes, Clark, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferebee, Hall, Harris, of Frank-lin, Kelly, Koonce, Lloyd, Moore, Speed, Spencer, Thompson, Thornton, Wiggins, Willey, Williams, Wil-Wilson.—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Berry, Brown, Covington, Johnston, Love, Manly, Marshall, McCorkle, McLean, Perkins, Respass.—13. LEAUH.—Messrs, Bullock, Coward, Cowles, Hill, Jones, Paschall, Matthews, Snead, Richardson, Robins.—10.

COWLES.—Mr. Leach. SNEAD.—Mr. Harris, of Rutherford. There being no election, the Senate pro-

ceeded to ballot a second time with the following result: Manly.-Messrs, Battle, Barnes, Clark, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferebee, Hall, Harris, of Franklin, Kelly, Koonee, Lloyd, Moore, Paschal, Speed, Spencer, Thompson, Thornton, Wiggins, Willey, Williams and

Thompson, Thornton, Wiggins, Willey

Wilson, -22.
Wilson, -Messrs, Adams, Avery, Berry, Brown, willing authorized to employ and pay a suitable agent to attend to it. I refer you to a letter on this subject from Prof. A. D. Bache, which accompanies his message.

MILITIA.

Wilson.—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Berry, Brown, Bullock, Covington, Johnston, Love, Manly, Marshall, McCorkle, McLean and Perkins.—13.

LEACH.—Messrs. Builock, Coward, Cowles, Hill, Jones, Matthews, Respass, Richardson, Robins and Snead—10.

There still being no choice, a third ballot

Clark, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferebee, Hail, Harris, of Franklin, Kelly, Koonce, Lloyd, Love, Mc-Corkle, Moore, Paschal, Speed, Spencer, Thompson, Thornton, Wiggins, Willey, Williams, Wilson.—26. WILSON,-Messrs, Berry, Brown, Bullock, Covingtor Cowles, Harris, of Rutherford, Hill, John Manly, Marshall, McLean, Perkins, Respass, Richardson, tobins, Snead.—16. Cowles.—Messrs, Coward, Matthews,—2.

Mr. Manly having received a majority of the votes cast, Messrs. Covington and Cunningham were appointed to conduct him to was adopted, to raise a Committee of five

his report, and commend it to your careful consid- good will was unexpected by me. I can say also without affectation, that it embarrasses me, because I distrust my ability to By an act of the General Assemby these offices fulfill the duties of the position acceptably. My life has been spent until a late day in different field of public service, and it is

hard to lay aside old and long established habits of thought and action and assume As, however, I know of no precedent for declining, I accept the position and pledge a sincere intention to discharge its duties with impartiality, with dilligence and with I have considered it my duty, in a few instances, such abilities as Providence has committed

acres, was torn away and used under existing laws, to designate Judges to hold to me. For any failure to fulfill the just courts of Oyer and Terminer; but after full inquiry expectations of the Senate, in these resad. Its stock of milch cows, hogs, and careful examination of the laws, I am in doubt was sized and taken away. It is as to what is the legislative will in reference to and kindness which has placed me here to of goodwill. The legislative department of the state

think, of alarming import. The nation is ing the State Printing to be done at the Inter 103, of the Revised Code, we have caused such repairs to be made to the Capitol, and such additional furn time drifting into a state of sentiment, political stitution of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, and moral, that endangers the frame-work to commence on the 1st January, 1868.of government, as settled by our ancestors, Referred to the Committee. up and puts in jeopardy all popular liberty. To this tendency of affairs, it is our duty

the foundation of the people's rights.

Having a common interest in the welfare of our State and nation, I can perceive no Nhausting drafts of the war and its impoverishing reults, the state has never ceased to care for the unhapoy inmates of her Asylum's, and that both are still performing their works of beneficience. The reports of the look unpropituous, the cause of popular cord amongst ourselves. Although matters and Comptroller, relative to Confederate look unpropituous, the cause of popular and State securities, were ordered to be liberty is not wholly lost, and there is no printed.

these ancient foundations. I trust that a according to a joint order. way through the dark may be shown us 'which the vulture's eye hath not seen.

In conclusion, I render assurances that on the discharge of my duties, I shall endeavor not to fall short of reasonable requirements. I have no animosities to gratify, and ask your favor and indulgence.

On motion of Mr. Leach, the Senate proceeded to the election of Principal Clork wherever and Messrs. Speaker, Adams, Avery, Battle, Barnes, Bar ing a currency and relieving the debtor classes of our people, because my administrative duties have so fully engrossed my time, that I have been unable to mature any plans on these subjects, which I could confidently recommend as proper to be adopted. As to our Finances, I have nothing to add to the suggestions of the lances and the lances are lances. I have nothing to add to the suggestions of the lances are lances and lances are lances. I have nothing to add to the suggestions of the lances are lances and lances are lances. I have nothing to add to the suggestions of the lances are lances and lances are lances and lances are lances and lances are lances. I have nothing to add to the lances

Congress, to aid in establishing colleges veral States and Territories, to impart some magnificulture and mechanic arts.—

on in agriculture and mechanic arts.—

cound section of an Act of the General competency, but are beset to find the have a moderate competency, but are beset to find the have a moderate competency, but are beset to find the have a moderate competency wants, and meeting the means of supplying their indispensable wants, and meeting the mexhorable demands of the tax-collector, I feel the most profound sympath; but I fear, you can do interest from providing the means of supplying their indispensable wants, and meeting the fire side (Clerk to be in order, an

have already published the message.)

On motion of Mr. Cowles, a message was sent to the House informing them of the organization of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins the rules of Whitly, Wm. H. Crawford, Jos. S. Jones, On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the rules of J. M. Carson, Henry Harding, B. C. Wilorder which governed the deliberation of liams, Tyre York and Phineas Horton. ent.

On Motion, the Senate adjourned till to. morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

M., and were called to order by Seaton

We should be profoundly thankful for the blessings we enjoy, and endeavor, by mutual forgiveness and charity, and all our actions, to deserve the future favor and guidance of Divine Providence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

Oath of office was administered by C. B. Root. Esq., of this City.) One hundred and eight members answered to their names.

The House proceeded to the World of the Sentinel.

Pell of the Sentinel.

Mr. Waugh, gave notice that he would introduce to-morrow, resolutions in relation to a general amnesty, and a bill to reneal building.

Mr. Waugh nominated Mr. R. Y. Mc-

den, Bradsher, Bright, Brown, Clark, Daniel, Davis, Durham, Farrow, Foard, Galloway, Garriss, Godwin, Gorham, Granberry, Harper, Hutcheson, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Washington, Lee, Long, Martin, McArlinr, McClammy, McGongan, McNair, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Murrill, Peebles, Richardson, Scott, Smith, Charles, Montall, Martin, McClarmin, McClarmi Duplin, Turnbuil, Walker, Whitlield, Williams, of artin, Williams, of Pitt, and Woodward.—43.

FOR MR. LOGAN.—Messrs. Blythe, Hinnant, Rountree, and Teague.—1. Mr. Cowan voted for Mr. Dargan. Mr.

Logan voted for Mr. Ashworth and Mr, Scoggin for Mr. Blair. Messrs. Murrill and Waugh conducted the Speaker elect to the chair, who address-

ed the House as follows: Gentlemen of the House of Commons You have called me to a position of honor, my labors will be pleasant.

trouble and it is confidently expected that your deliberations will be marked by neither haste, passion, nor fear, but by that calmness and firmness which has always characterized the deliberative bodies of man,

Clerk also by acclamation.

The further organization of the Honse was completed by the election of W. Alexof Chatham. On the last ballot the vote syth, Williams, of Yancey, Womble, Woodard—30. stood. Alexander 54. Webster 53. Neces- For W. B. Smrr & Co.—Williams, of Martin—1. stood, Alexander 54. Webster 53. Necessary to a choice, 54. Mr. John Hill, of Randolph, was then

elected Assistant Doorkeeper by an almost unanimous vote. His opponent, Mr. --Crabtree, of Wake, nominated by Mr. Perry, received but three votes. Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution, which to prepare rules for the government of the

The use of the Hall of the House of Commons, this evening was granted, on motion of Mr. Russ, to the Young Men' Christian Association, for the lecture of Rev. Dr. Deems.

SENATE.

The House then adjourned

Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the

Presbyterian Church. Messrs, Cowles and McCorkle were appointed the Senate branch of the Committee to wait on the Governor.

Messrs. Wilson, Clark and Hall were ap-Order.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

ENGROSSING CLERKS We have executed these duties with as much economy as possible.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

I have received a communication from Gen. R. E. Colston. Superintendent of the Hillsboro' Academy, which accompanies this message, generously offering gratuitiously one scholarship in his Academy to one voing man from each Congressional district in the State, and one scholarship to one young man from the State, and one scholarship to one young man from the State at large, to be designated by the Governor. The Institution asks no pecumary aid from the State. Poor young men will be unable to avail themselves of this opportunity to acquire a scientific and military education, in this distinguished Seminary of learning, without aid.

To this tendency of affairs, it is our duty to oppose such resistance as we can, and to look to an overruling Providence, to reform the public heart, and to avert from our beloved State the portending evils. The duty of the day is solemn, and history will hold us responsible for the part we act.—

Let us, therefore, commit ourselves to the task before us in a spirit of carefulness, moderation, prudence, fortitude and unselfishness, adhering in all things to the great the portunity to acquire a scientific and military education, in this distinguished Seminary of learning, without aid.

diers, were elected. CONFEDERATE AND STATE SECURITIES. The Reports of the Secretary of State

The following Senators voted for Mr.

Pell, of the Sentinel, viz: Messrs. Speaker, Adams, Avery, Battle, Barnes

Messrs. Coward, Etheridge, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Respass, Snead, and Thompson—7.

And the following for Mr. Smith, of the State Legislature.

Senate adjourned until to morrow at 11

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, Nov. 20th, 1866. The House was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M., Mr. Cowan in the Chair. The journal of yesterday was read and

approved.

body. A similar message announcing the or ganization of the House, and proposing to 000 Conservative white men in Missouri, raise a Joint Committee to wait on His and then claim a majority of 20,000. It

A message was received from the Senate.

concurring in the proposition to go into in consequence.

For Mr. McAden.—Messrs. Ashworth, Beasdey, Black, Blair, Boyd, Bowe, Bryson, Chadwick, Clements, Craw-ford, of Macon, Davidson, Freeman, Guess, Henderson, Hodnert, Holderly, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Jeach, Craven, Lowe, Lyon, Interiols, May, Melky, Moore, Alley, Moore, Lowe, Lyon, Interiols, May, Melky, Moore, Alley, Moore, Stephen, Smipson, Smith, of Guilford, Sevenson, Stone, Sudderly, Trull, Chisted, Wagh, Westmoreland, Wilson, of Chatham, A. S. Barbee, of Orange, R. Vestal, Perry, of Wake.—59.
Vestal, Perry, of Wake.—59. FOR MR. MCADEN. Messrs. Ashworth, Beasley, Black, Houses proceed forthwith to elect three

vote. Pending the announcement of the result, the Governor's Message was received, read and sent to the Senate with a proposition to print 10 copies for each member of the Assembly, and 100 copies for the Governor.

Mr. Waugh submitted a communication from the Comptroller and Secretary of State relative to Confederate Securities, &c., (required to be made by the late Convention,) which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print. The Committee BEEF CATTLE, \$100 lbs. 9 00 @11 00 FIT Bds. 18 00 @20 00 Bricks, reported the election of Masses

ted as follows:
For Mr. Pell.—Messrs. Autry, Baker, Barden Rio

your State.

I trust that the effect of the deliberations of your session, will be to preserve the credit of your State, to develop her resources and to bring prosperity to her people.

On motion of Mr. Holderby, Seaton

Guess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Holderby, Horton, Jones, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Latham, of Washington, Lee, Long, Lowe, Lyon, Lutterloh, May, Martin, McArthur, McClammy, McGougan, McKay, McNair, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, More, Bellen, Perry, Wake, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rose
Of Wake, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rosepeople.

On motion of Mr. Holderby, Seaton of Wake, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rose-bro, Russ, Shelton, Simpson, Smith, of Guilford, Stone, Sudderth, Umstead, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, Whitfield, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, No. 1... 9 bb.

Alan Alan

For Nichols, Jorman and Neathery—Allen, Ashworth, Black, Blair, Blythe, Bright, Carson, Garrett, Godwin, Hinnant, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Judkins, Logan, ander of Lincoln, Principal Doorkeeper, after several ballots, over W. S. Webster, Trull, Turnbull, Vestal, Whitley, Wilson, of For-

The joint committee subsequently reported the result as follows: Whole number of votes cast 157. Necessary to a choice 79. Mr. Pell received 115 votes, Nichols, Gorman and Neathery 37, and W. B. Smith & Co. 5.

The House then adjourned.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] OUR MID-DAY DISPATCHES.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21-Noon. Gold 1437. Exchange; sixty days, 9, and sight 91 per cent. prem. Cotton dull at 34 cents.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20-Evening. Cotton dull and quotations unchanged, the marof ket closed at 14d, for Middling Uplands, with sales of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs have an advancing tendency. Wheat is 4d. higher. Flour has ad- Whiskey,

London, Nov. 20-Evening. Consols 904. Five-twenties 704.

A New Russian Loan

LONDON, Nov. 20-Evening. A new Russian loan of 70,000,000 florins has been introduced into the market.

OUR MID-NIGHT DISPATCHES

Abundant Harvest in Odessa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21-P. M. The United States Consul at Odessa writes, under date of Oct. 6th, that the harvest is now nearder date of Oct. 6th, that the harvest is now nearly ended, and is considered plentiful, and the best as to quality and quantity for many years. There is consequently great joy in all the land, both among producers and dealers.

Marine Intelligence. Boston, Nov. 21-P. M. The Steamship Java has sailed. She took out no specie.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—P. M.
A special Court will be held in Toronto, on the 10th proximo, to try the balance of the Fenian Wedn'day ... 122 " 70@71 " 10@71 " 10 Wedn'day ... 122 " 70@71 " 10 Wedn'day ... 122 " 10 Wedn'day ... 124 " 10 Wedn'day ... 125 Wedn'day ... 125 Wedn'day ... 125 Wedn'day ... 126 Wedn'day ... 127 Wedn'day ... 127 Wedn'day ... 128 We

Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21-6. P. M. Cotton quiet-Sales of 2,000 bales at 34@351 cents. Flour quiet; Southern \$11 90@\$16 75 .-Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukie \$2 28@\$2 35; Amber State \$3 07@\$3 08. Corn unsettled; mixed \$1 25; fee and rice dull. Naval stores dull and lower; each. BARRELS.—We have nothing new to report in the market for empty spirit barrels. The supply in first hands continues good, and the demand active and firm at id. Seven-thirties, (new series) 106i. Five-twenties of '65, 106i. New issue, ries) 106i. Five-twenties of '65, 106i. New issue, ries) 106i. The sales for the week have been almost entirely of small lots at \$3.50@\$4 for second hand, and \$4.25@\$4.75 for new, as in the market for six weeks in the market for six weeks in the sales for the week have been almost entirely of small lots at \$3.50@\$4 for second hand, and \$4.25@\$4.75 for new, as in the market for six weeks in the sales for si 1081. Ten-forties, 1001. Gold 1401.

closed dull with a downward tendency.

MISSOURI'S RESPONSE.—Missouri's response to President Johnson's "appeal" is A message was received from the Senate, twenty thousand majority, at least, against announcing the due organization of that him. Is he satisfied?—St. Louis News. What mockery of reason and justice is this? You deny the right to vote to 100,

and the market is almost bare. Only one lot of 66 bbls. received since our last, and sold from vessel at \$11.50 for pine and \$13.50 for oak bbls. We refer to our table for store prices of Mackerel.

A waggish editor says that the streets of Prayana Are in some enquire, and note on sore they cannot eat, and many have died

meet in the morning of the ceremonies,

and the use of the Front street Theatre for

their banquet.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. ar It should be understood that our quota-

tions generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid. BEESWAY, Th 31 @ 33 LUMBER, Beasley, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Bryson, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Bowan, Dargan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Farrow, Foard, Freeman, Galloway, Garriss, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harrow, Board, Brands, do No. 3. 3 75 @ 4 25 Spirits Turpentine, ≱ gal.....00 @ 18 NAILS, 79 1b., Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00 Linseed ... 2 00 @ 2 25 Machinery.2 00 @ 2 50 Kerosene....80 @ 85 Pea Nurs, 2 00 @ 2 60

Yarn, \$5 152 75 @ 3 00 75 POTATOES, Sweet, bush 0 75 @ 1 00 ..65 @ ₽ ib 6: Fish, ₩ bbl., Mackerel,
No. 1... 90 00 @25 50
Provisions, Provisions, N. C. Bacon. ...17 50 @18 00 || Hams......25 @ Mullets ... 13 00 @15 00 | Middlings 00 @ Shoulders...23 @
Shoulders...23 @
Hog round. 23 @ Herring, N.C. roe, 10 00 @00 00 do cut, 9 00 @00 00 Dry Cod, \$\pi \text{b10} @ 11 \\\ \text{Middlings} \cdot ... 20 @ $\frac{27}{21\frac{1}{2}}$ FLOUR, Bbbl., Northern Shoulders ... 17 @ Family... 13 00 @17 00 Lard, N. C... 23 @ Superfine. 10 25 @12 50 do North'rn 18 @

LAND PLASTER, Thin " 00 00 @28 00 Prime, ... 00 00 @28 00 Rump. ... 00 00 @25 00 Corn 1 25 @ 1 45 SALT, Rice, rough0 00 @ 0 00 | cargo ... 2 25 @ 0 00 | Carolina,... 144@ 16 | from store 2 60 @ 2 75 | East India... 134@ 0 14 | SUGAR, # 15., East 1 India. 133@ 0 14

Hiddes, & B.,
Green. 43@ 5
Dry. 10 @ 15

Hay, & 100 lbs.,
Eastern. 1 65 @ 1 70
Northern. 1 20 @ 1 30

Crushed. 18@
Crushed. 18@
Crushed. 18@
Crushed. 18@ 17 SOAP, W. B. . 9
10 SHINGLES, W.M. American, ref. 0 @ 10 | Contract . . 5 00 @ 5 50 Common . . 3 00 @ 3 75 American, Hoop, R. O. hhd 25 00 TIMBER, & M., R. O. hhd 25 00 @40 00 Lime, \$\pi \text{bbl.0 00 @ 0 00} \text{Shipping 12 00 @13 00} \text{From store 0 00 @ 2 25} \text{Mill,prme 10 00 @11 00} \text{Liquors, } \pi \text{gal.,} \text{Mill Fair. 8 00 @ 9 00} \text{Mill Fair. 8 00 @ 9 00}

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MAR-

kets for the Week ending Thursday, Nov. TO BALTIMORE.

TURPENTINE—Has been in better request for distilling purposes since the close of our last review, and prices have advanced 15@30 cents—the market closing on Wednesday at \$5 20 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$2 60 for hard, \$\frac{1}{2}\$280 fbs. This (Thursday) morning the market is not so brisk, and prices tend downward. The receipts for the week have been very light, as little can come in from above tide-way, and the salas foot we only

from above tide-way, and the sales foot up only 715 bbls., as follows: Bbls. Virgin and Yellow Dip. Hard. \$5 00 5 05 5 05

On Monday an advance of one cent was obtained on previous quotations, 71 cents being paid on that day, and small sales have since taken place at 70@71 cents;—the market, however, closes quiet at 70 cents, and but few buyers at this figure. The receipts both by river and railroad are meagre, and the stock held here is quite small. Sales for the week as follows:

prisoners in that city. Two regiments of infantry are to be stationed at Bedford during the trials of the prisoners there.

Bosin.—At the time of closing our review on Thursday last the market for all grades ruled very dull, and sales were difficult to effect even at low figures. Since then, however, the advices from the Northern markets have been better, and in consequence the market here has shown more firmness and prices have advanced 50 cents. Since the new "55" in the Northern market here has shown more firmness and prices have advanced 50 cents. Since the new "55" in the Northern market here has shown more firmness and prices have advanced 50 cents. onsequence the market here has shown more firmness, and prices have advanced 50 cents @\$1; —the demand, however, is principally for the finer qualities, and for the lower grades the market rules quiet. The quantity arriving is very light, and there is only a light stock remaining in receivers' hands. We quote sales for the week as follows: 721 bbls. Common at \$3.75@\$4; 623 do. No. 1 at \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50. \$76.\$8: and 114 do. Pale at \$8.50639 \$2.80 \$6 50, \$7@\$8; and 114 do. Pale at \$8 50@\$9 \$\frac{1}{2} 280

b., as in quality.

Tar.—The market has ruled dull during the week, and prices have declined fully 60 cents. The arrivals have been better, and the sales comprise 1,637 bbls. at \$1 75, \$1 80, \$2@\$2 10 # bbl.—closing inactive at \$1 75.

BREF CATTLE, &c.—The market is better sup-

plied with beeves, and at present the demand from butchers is limited, and only a prime article finds ber State \$3 07@\$3 08. Corn unsettled; mixed \$1 25; white Western \$1 27; white Southern \$1 07@\$1 20. Pork steady. Lard heavy. Whiskey steady. Cof-

BARRELS.—We have nothing new to report in

quality. BEESWAX—Is brought in slowly, and meets with MOBILE, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

Cotton—sales to day of 1,700 bales; Low Middling 30@31 cents; Middling 32 cents. Market days and a sale at 32@33 cents at 32@33 cents at 32@33 cents. Market supplied, and we note a fair demand. Sells from the mills in lots as wanted at \$1 50@\$1 55 \$\mathrm{\text{BEESWAX}}\$—Is prought in slowly, and meets with city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at this Court, on the second Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment supplied, and we note a fair demand. Sells from the mills in lots as wanted at \$1 50@\$1 55 \$\mathrm{\text{BEESWAX}}\$—Is prought in slowly, and meets with city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at this Court, on the second Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Teste,

D. P. HAIGH, Cotton.—The unfavorable advices from both

COTTON.—The unfavorable advices from both home and foreign markets received during the first part of the week just ended had the effect somewhat to check transactions, and the sales since our last have been confined to small parcels at a range of from 29½ to 31 cents for middling—the market closing, however, at the latter figure. The sales are as follows: Friday, 20 bales at 30 cents; Saturday, 118 do, at 29½, 30@31 cents; Tuesday, 40 do. 29½@30 cents; Wednesday, 18 do. at 31 cents. at 31 cents.

Eggs—Sell from carts at 35 cents \$\mathbb{Q}\$ dozen.

railroad is to cross the Rocky Mountains is about eleven thousand feet above the sea level.

Eighty thousand square metres of glass, or about nineteen and a half English acres, are needed for the Universal Exhibition building.

Western grasshoppers bite the tongues of herds while grazing, making the mouth so core they cannot eat, and many have died; and the market is almost bare. Only one lot of

lot of 200 bales was sold at auction on Monday at

street Theatre for the Knights Templar to | 101 of LUMBER-River-Is in limited request. LUMBER—River—Is in limited request. Sale of only one raft flooring boards at \$18 50 g M.

LIME—Is in some enquiry, and in the absence of receipts the stock has been entirely worked off.—Quotations in table are therefore merely nominal.

Molasses.—There is a fair supply on market, and demand moderate. See table for store quotations. We quote sales from first hands of — hhds. Cuba at 47½ cents g gallon.

PEA NUTS—Have been in fair request during the week, and prices are better than quoted at the close of our last review. A good bright and dry article sells readily at our highest figure.

dry article sells readily at our highest fi while inferior are slow of sale at low rates.

while inferior are slow of sale at low rates. We quote sales from carts at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2 60 \$2 bushel, as in quality.

POTATOES—Are in limited request, and market well supplied. We quote 8weet at 75 cents @\$1 \$2 bushel, and Irish at \$3 25@\$3 75 \$2 bbl.

POULTRY—Is selling from carts at 30@40 cents for live chickens, and 45@60 cents each for grown toysle.

Provisions.—In the Bacon market we have no change of consequence to report. The supply of N. C. cured is very small, still we notice merely a light demand for retailers' purposes. The sales for the week have been confined to small lots from store at 23@21 cents for hog round and 25@26 cents @ lb. for hams. One or two small parcels of choice have sold at prices a shade higher, but the above figures are about the ruling price. With Western cured the market continu erately supplied, and we quote small transactions from store at 18@20 cents for shoulders, and 21@ 21½ cents for sides. — LARD.—There is merely retail demand, and the market rules quiet. W quote small sales at 23 cents for North Carolina, and 18@20 cents & it. for Northern, as in quality. -Pork.-Prices have further our last, and at present are rather unsettled .our last, and at present are result unserving. There is a moderate supply of Northern in market, and we quote sales from store at quotations in table.

Fresh has been brought in freely, and sold from

carts at 15@18 cents \$2 lb.

SALT—We have nothing new to report in this article. The demand appears to be limited, and the market is well supplied. We quote from store at \$2 60@\$2 75 \$\mathref{P}\$ sack for Liverpool ground, and 75@80 cents \$\mathref{P}\$ bushel for Alum. SHINGLES—Are in some enquiry, and only small boat loads coming to market. We quote Common at \$3@\$3 75, and Contract at \$5@\$5 50 \$\mathbb{M}\$. TIMBER—The market remains without material alteration. Very little coming in at present, and

only a few rafts remain unsold. We quote sales of 7@8 rafts at \$8@\$9 50 for good, \$10@\$10 50 for fair, and \$11 \$\mathrew{R}\$ M. for prime mill.

Wood—Continues to be brought to market slowly, and is in fair demand. We quote by the boat load at \$3 50@\$4 for pine, \$4@\$4 25 for ash, and \$5 \$\mathrew{R}\$ cord for oak. \$5 \$ cord for oak. FREIGHTS-The market rules steady for coastwise, and very few vessels in port. We advance quotations a shade, and refer to our table for

last prices paid. Pine Steam Sawed Lumber-Cargo rates-per 1,000 feet.
Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$22 00 @ 25 00

" Hayti cargoes, 20 00 @ 22 00
Full cargoes wide Boards...... 28 00 @ 30 00
" " flooring boards, rough 28 00 @ 00 00 Rates of Freight. Per Steamer. Per Sailing Vessel. ord.... 5 00 @ 7 00 TALLOW, B...10 @ 12 TO BALTIMORE.

> From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending Nov. 22d, 1866. COASTWISE.

Tuesday,... 50

5 05

2 52

Wed'sday... 273

5 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review there has been little or no activity in the market, and the transactions have been meagre.
On Monday an advance of one cent was obtained on previous quotations, 71 cents being paid on previous quotations lumber; 10,000 shingles.
To Baltimore—46 bbls spirits turpertine; 497 do rosin; 55 bales cotton; 35,000 feet lumber; 15 empty bbls; 179 bars iron.

FOREIGN.

To MAYAGUEZ, P. R.—152,061 feet lumber. To HAVANA—181,000 feet lumber. BANK NOTES. 10 Clarendon,...... 5 00 Yanceyville..... 5 00 Thomasville..... 28 Roxboro',.....28 Washington,....4

In this city, on the 20th inst., HATTIE ATHA-

LIA, youngest child of John C. and Amanda Millis, aged 7 days. State of North Carolina. COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-August Term, mington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at

Clerk County Court for Columbus County.

State of North Carolina. COLUMBUS COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-August Term,

1866. Robert Strange Original Attachment. Monday, Nov. 19th, 1866.

The Commoners elect convened at the Hall of Commons at half past eleven o'clock A. M., and were called to order by Seaton Gales, Esq.. Clerk of the last House.

The following representatives presented heir credentials, and were qualified. (The last House.

The Commons at half past eleven o'clock A. the selection for Public Printer at one o'clock, heir credentials, and were qualified. (The last House.

The Monday, Nov. 19th, 1866.

Excellency, the Governor, was sent to the you had carried your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a unanimated your proscription a little further, you might have notice a very good supply in dealers hands. The sales for the week sone on hands of the your proscription a James O. Barefoot.

Clerk County Court for Columbus County. 42-6t BUIST'S CARDEN SEED. JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY, CROP of 1866—warranted. Call and get Almanacs, with directions for planting. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

Druggist and Chemist, 55 Market Street Situation Wanted.

Nov. 23

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

Acts Committed During the War,

One of the saddest features attending the close of the late struggle between the North and South, is the enmity and bitterness left behind, consequent upon the general lawlessness and violence produced by the demoralization of society. The war not only excited the worst passions of the people, but the restraints upon crime were withdrawn, and violence and outrage ran riot. The inability of civil officers to execute the laws and the universal carelessness into which their observance fell, even with the better class of citizens. caused the respect our people felt for the majesty of the law, and the regard for the rights of others, which constitute the foundations of social harmony, and form the dividing line between order and discord, to be entirely lost sight of or totally disregarded. The former character of our people and their present conduct are evidence that these irregularities and outrages were the result of the wide-spread demoralization and destructive influences of the terrible convulsion through which we were passing, than caused by any pre-disposition to injure individuals or certain classes of people.

In certain portions of our State, especially in the extreme Western counties, where communities and districts were divided in their support of the State and Confederate Government, we are sorry to see that the enmities and ill-feelings, engendered then, are still rankling in the hearts of many, and in some neighborhoods the most deplorable condition of affairs exist. The criminal and civil dockets of their courts are crowded with indictments and suits for offences or injuries committed upon one another during the war. The efforts of their best citizens and the advice of friends have failed in many instances of stopping these prosecutions, and in not a few cases, violence, even to the taking of human life, has attended these unhappy affairs. Those who have been offended and wronged on either side, not being willing to relinquish their claims to reparation or vengeance, and compromise in a spirit of harmony and good feeling, the re-establishment of which should be the honorable aspiration of every patriotic citizen, but insisting upon the rigors of the law being visited upon their neighbors, have caused others to retaliate, the consequence of which has been that neighborhood feuds and personal quarrels, disturbing the general peace and prosperity, have become rife in many counties.

n the future good behavior of the offending parties. The Convention, by all means, should have passed the ordinance influence of causes then operating upon the late term of Rockingham Superior in the most tive form. Court. in the case of Capt. R. E. Wilson, which we publish elsewhere, will, we trust, be accepted as the just compromise between the law and the fell-spirit of vengeance now extant. By this means, we know many violent and lawless men, who have just-ly forfeited their lives, will escape righteous judgment, but, as in the instance we have the in which they were engaged while under my orders and laws in force, but made criminal, if so, by the result of the war. We appeals for universal pardon and amnesty with but a poor grace when our own people, yes, neighbors, are seeking the blood of neighbors, for these same offences.

The case of Captain Wilson came under our attention during last fall and winter, while he was held a prisoner by the military commandant at Raleigh, for acts committed under the orders of his superior officers and by virtue of his commission as Captain in the Confederate army. He was especially, an object of the tenderest compassion of any one, in his cruel and wicked confinement, as he was then an invalid, by reason of the recent amputation of a leg, made neccessary from a wound received in one of the final engagements around Pe-General Grant, upon the occasion of his visit to Raleigh, on an investigation of the matter, summarily discharged him, but he was thrown into prison immediately upon his return home, by the same parties who had occasioned his first arrest and imprisonment, and was saved from a lengthy and loathsome incarceration by means of a writ of habeas corpus tried before Judge Fowle last Spring. We are confident the conduct of this officer, as well as that of Mr. Settle, in the matter, will meet the approbation of the entire State, and we trust the result of this case will be the harbinger of the re-establishment of good feeling, and that indictments now pending against some of the best men in that section of the State may be dismissed. or that the same judgment and good sense, which so happily and properly adjusted this trial, may prevail when similar cases come up for hearing.

Our people have already suffered enough; are now, without taking breathing time, distress is already too familiar to our citi- marshaling their forces and adjusting their zens, and blood sufficient has been shed to lines for the grand onslaught upon the jection of the Howard amendment may us. Capital can be had for all these works, appease the appetite of the most insatiate. South, the President and the Constitution. lead Congress to the reorganization of the if we are in earnest, and will show our ear-The President of one section died by the In what form or in what quarter the attack State Governments, and the consequent nestness by our actions. What say you? hands of an assassin, and that of the other may be expected we cannot tell, nor do we making null and void of everything that is wasting his life in cruel confinement. think that their political leaders have yet has thus far been done, and says, "the re-The bones of hundreds of thousands are definitely settled. Thad. Stevens, Bout sult will be that all pardons granted by the Florids, died in Tallahassee, on the 6th of bleeching on the hill-sides or lie buried in well and the more honest among the fanat- President will fall to the ground." It warns November, in the sixty-eighth year of his bleeching on the hill-sides or lie buried in well and the more honest among the fanatthe valleys of the scores of battle-fields ics desire to plunge "in medias res," and purchasers, therefore, to be careful about istry.

He was a native of South Carolina,

those who trespass against us."

Southern Histories of the War.

Below we give the circular of General Hood making known his intention to prepare a history of his campaigns. Whatever may now be thought of this officer, he was one of the few in the Confederate army who rose by successive gradations in less than three years from a Lientenant to the command of an army. He bears as serious And while we recognize the fact that this is no time to discuss his merits as a soldier. detract from the modest and soldierly appeal he makes to the officers of his various

The object he proposes must commend itself to all. While the North is overflowing with histories of the Rebellion, we have seen but few attempts upon the part of Southern authors to place upon record an account of the War, and in most instances these efforts are from men who will carry but little weight with them. It is said General Lee is preparing a history of the Army of Northern Virginia, and that Gentory of Longstreet's corps, and we are glad it already suffers. to see that General Hood will gather up We hope, as Jackson's corps has, in the President. If they could replace him by Mitchell..... lives of that illustrious officer already pub. a Radical, they might admit the Southern lished, found a "local habitation and a Representatives without endangering their Nash. name," that some persons will be found to power, and thus escape the odium-an gather together the glorious annals which odium which will grow-of preventing a Onslow..... tell of Ewell and Hill, (A. P.,) and the restoration of the Union. With every achievements of their veterans, and sincere- Southern Senator and Representative in Perquimans... ly trust that General D. H. Hill will con- his seat, the Radicals would still have a maity, the history of his campaigns.

when the actors have all passed off the stage, too strong for the veto; with the South Stanly with no authentic record of the deeds ac- admitted, the veto would be too strong for Stokes. complished, and with no official reports of them. If they could depose President Transylvania (see Henderson. the most important battles. Not from any Johnson, their chief objection to the immefault of ours should our children be com- diate restoration of the South would be Wake. pelled to learn from Northern histories of the Southern vote in the Presidential electhe rebellion of their section and the treason tion. of their fathers. Rather let them, from On account of this inability of Congress How much better would it have been to manly, dignified and impartial records pre- to inflict further punishment upon the have met together in mutual harmony and pared by those, at least, not hostile to the South, having exhausted legislation and forgiveness, and by general consent to have South, read of deeds that must render the being unable to amend the Constitution, declared universal amnesty, conditioned only actors renowned as long as gallantry and we are prepared to see them attempt the

discussed by that body, declaring pardon ed by others, so that the future historian tends them. A powerful organization, infrom all criminal responsibility for acts may have reliable facts to base his work toxicated with uninterrupted and brilliant committed during the war, and under the upon. General Hood's Card is as follows: "History cannot be compiled from official reour people. We trust, they having failed cords alone. Personal memoirs often explain points on which official papers are silent; and it is to do so, that the Governor will, in every instance, extend the elemency of his pardoning power, to all thus convicted. Or, better still, the example set by his Honor, in the struggle shall have passed away, to collect facts which will die with the actors unless collected in the mode now proposed and embodied in narra-tive form. We, therefore, heartily approve the design of General Hood, and commend his example to the imitation of other commanders.

Deeming it a duty to the officers and men who served with me in the late war, to place on record a brief account of the operations they performed,

This will begin with the companies of Virginia prosecutions of enemies, for acts, in strict cavalry which I first commandeded under Colonel Conformity, at the time of committal, with pass through the successive gradations of compass through the successive gradations of command to the period of the surrender of the late I would also request the commander of each

can approach the General Government with separate organization to send, with his report, his photograph, and the photograph of any one of his commanders killed in action, together with such facts relating to his career and death as may be

interesting.

All officers who served upon my staff are requested to furnish me with their photographs and reports of their labors and observations

The following is regarded as the best form to embody the most important facts: Battle of -Date of ——, 186-Hours of action. Position on field. Troops on right, With diagrams. Troops in front and rear

Number of officers and men present Names of all complimented. Officers and men in official reports. Number killed. Number wounded. Number missing. Captures of officers, men. guns and flags. Losses of officers, men, guns and flags. The battery, battalion, brigade and division

commanders, who were under my direction at the battle of Chickamauga, are particularly desired to send me reports of the parts they bore.

The officers who were thus associated with m are to be found engaged in the occupations of ciwil life from Baltimore and St. Louis to the Rio Grande, and I must, therefore, appeal to the newspaper press to assist me in accomplishing my undertaking by publishing this circular.

It is not my intention to attempt to write a history of the war. My object is simply to collate facts with regard to military operations.

It will remain for the historian, who shall aspire to draw a truthful picture of the eventful and innected, to assign to the facts embraced in these ousiness to relate with the directness and brevit of a soldier, what I saw on many battle-fields and

Respectfully, J. B. Hoop.

render the veto of the Executive powerless,

revenge. The result of the war has caused new plan of operation, or bold and sucto be made so many heart-rending appeals cessful attack upon the President, seems to our charity and forgiveness, that certainly | impossible. Congressional legislation has before their irresistible claims, and in view gone as far as possible. The Freedmen's of a common ruin, the less hallowed feel- Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill, passed ings of the heart should be consumed. Let over the great constitutional objections us so conduct ourselves, that when we ap- urged by the President in his veto mesproach the Throne of Grace, craving par- sages, seems to have exhausted the legal don, we can with contrite hearts repeat, limits upon that line of operations, and it 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive was abandoned for another, by means of constitutional amendment. But as this Alexander. line of attack forces the South into the engagement, it is not likely to prove so successful to the Radicals. The ten excluded States, with Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky, are able to control amendments to the Constitution until the number of States are increased to fifty-two, which is not probable during the present generation.

The New York World, in discussing this marks upon his person of the dangers he question, very forcibly says that the South, encountered as any survivor of the struggle. then, has nothing worse to fear, as a consequence of the late elections, than a protracted exclusion from Congress. Negro still the reference to these facts will not suffrage cannot be forced upon them except by an amendment to the Constitution, which they can checkmate. New penalties for treason are equally impossible, by the prohibition to pass ex post facto laws. The old penalties have been remitted by the Forsythe.... President's proclamation of amnesty and his individual pardons. The State governments which have been formed in the South Greene Guilford cannot be upset, because Congress never comes in contact with them except in judg- Harnett. ing of their competency to furnish credentials to members of that body. Congress Hertford having already done its utmost against the eral Alexander, at the request of General South, that section has nothing to fear in Jackson. Longstreet, is engaged in writing the his-

Congress being powerless to wreak ad- Macon... tinue to give, in the pages of the Magazine | jority both with this Congress and the next. over which he presides with so much abil- But so long as we have a President dis- Richmond posed to veto their bills, they would sur-It may be too soon to write an impartial | render their power by admitting the South. history of the war, but it will be too late With the South excluded, the Radicals are

We hope, therefore, that the example set attack upon the President, in which entire by General Hood will be promptly follow- success or utter defeat and destruction atvictories are not easily checked by obstruchardly be curbed by the more prudent when the objects of their desires are nearly of their aspirations stands but one man, of law and order and peace.

It has been proposed, by papers in the interests of the dominant party, that their object could be attained by laws curtailing the President's patronage, and thus render him utterly powerless to interfere with them. They pretend to allege that the victories of their party have defeated a plot of his to set up a bogus Congress, and as the complexion of lings here, when and where many of our the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins the presithat body is now settled for the remainder citizens from the country may be expecof his term of office, that he will, by fair ted. seeming professions, so as to induce a hope for his return to the embrace of the Re- caned an tion," be held in Wilmington some day or publicans, attempt by diplomacy and in. evening next week, say Wednesday eventrigue to accomplish what he has failed by ing, after the Wilmington & Weldon railopen opposition. Members are therefore way Stockholders get through with their warned not to regard any professions the that to the following Wednesday, when the President may make, and Congress urged Wilmington & Manchester railway hold to use the power lodged in their hands by their meeting. the Constitution, to take from the President the power he has abused, and to establish some permanent system of appoint- Iron Mines of the Old North State." either ments to office. The general sentiment of by way of Fayetteville or by way of a direct the country they declare to be that the autocratic power of the national Executive is to be, from Faison to Deep River via fraught with peril to our liberties and free Averysboro', making a very short line from institutions, and ought to be reduced.

This mode of attack is subject to two drawbacks, one of power, and the other of Wilmington & Weldon Railway, say about policy. In the first place, to change the 30 to 40 miles from this point, a line can mode of appointments to office, will require be found to Fayetteville not more than 50 a change of the Constitution; and if it did Railroad distance—45 miles—making 95 not. in view of the probable certainty of a miles, and 35 to Wilmington, whole distance Radical President and the uncertainty of a 130 miles by way of Fayetteville. Either might crush its own authors.

to impeach the President, and by his extheir own partizans. Unless they do some- olina and Virginia. We have but touched thing of this kind, we see no practical re- upon the advantages of this line to the city sults attained by Radical successes at the of Wilmington. Look for yourselves, my ardnous campaigns, and the part my comrades in the next Presidential election; and in High Point, or some other point on the the event of their being necessary, with the N. C. Railroad, and thence to the foot of the event of their being necessary, with the the mountains, and ultimately across to Conservative vote of the North, to elect the Asheville. Or, better still, by way of Sa-The Radicals having carried the entire claring they shall not be counted will pro- of Virginia! North by a series of unbroken successes, bably be more easily and safely passed by

The Raleigh Standard urges that the re-

We are indebted to R. W. Best, Esq. Secretary of State, for a statement of the official vote in the late election for Governor in this State. Mr. Best informs us that not one of the returns were informal. but all came up strictly as the law directs We give the table of returns as follows:

WORTH. DOCKERY.

Watauga

Worth's majority.....

MESSES EDITORS :- A writer in your is Wilmington" with some feeling and considerable truth and reason. It is the first note attained, and between them and the goal in the way of revival of business by new avenues that we have heard in many a day. even though he be panoplied in the robes It reminds us of the old days of "Internal Improvement Conventions," "River and Harbor Improvements," new lines of railway to be opened, &c., &c.

> Really, let us look around and see if nothing is to be done, and if nothing can be

This is a good time; our two oldest railways are about to hold their annual meet-

called an "Internal Improvement Convenmeeting, and if need be adjourn it from

I will propose a subject for consideration at the meeting, on Wednesday evening, 21st, viz: "A Branch Railway to the Coal and line to Deep River, from, say Faison's Station. A most favorable route, it is said the coal region to Wilmington, not exceeding 120 miles from the mines to tide water at Wilmington. From some point on the connect ourselves with our sister town, Fayetteville, we are inclined to that line We, therefore, rather expect an attempt and its extension to the West by which much produce and business may be made to reach this city for a market, and from pulsion fill the Executive chair with one of this city supply a vast region of North Car-

Then, again, a hotel must be built. S. L. F.

Right Rev. F. A. Rutledge, Bishop of

Consecration of Bishop Wilmer.

On the 16th of May, 1866, the Diocesar Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Louisiana, assembled in the city of New Orleans. The most important of 120 its deliberations and actions was the select ing of a Bishop for the State of Louisians, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of that venerable and beloved man of God, Bishop Polk. The choice of the Convention fell upon the Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D., of the diocese of Maryland-and the Presbyteries throughout the State warmly gave their adhesion to the selection. The th of November, Wednesday last, was fixed upon as the day of the consecration. We copy from the Crescent, of Thursday. the subjoined interesting account of the ceremonies of the occasion :

The Rev. Dr. J. P. B. Wilmer was born in Scottsville, Albemarle county, Virginia, and received a thorough collegiate and theological education. He is about 45 years into heaven, he said : "I am with you alof age, and in the possession of good health. He was for many years the rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, and while there made a reputation for piety, energy, goodness of heart, and oratorical abilities, which was wide-spread throughout the country. At the commencement of the war, in 1861, he resigned his rectorship and repaired to Virginia. For some time past he has been attached to the diocese of many warm friends and admirers of his Christian zeal. His wife, daughter and niece accompany him to this city, his new home, and new sphere of religious duties. Much of the present week will be devoted by him to receive the calls of the clergy 5 and laity of this city, the State and municipal authorities, and all citizens who may see fit to do honor to and congratulate the new incumbent of the Episcopacy of the State: this being generally customary upon the inauguration of Bishops of any denomination into their new See.

THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Christ Church, corner of Canal and Dauphin streets, Rev. Dr. Leacock, Rector, was selected as the place of consecration, it being the mother church of this city, and also said to be the largest and most central. The ceremonies were announced to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., but by 9 o'clock the church was well nigh filled, and at the appointed hour was literally crowded with a congregation all evidently anxious to witness the imposing does not change; and he fully reviewed which a pardon for crime could afford, had bishop. The bishops, viz: Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D. L. L. D., presiding bishop of the States: Right Rev. Chas. S. Quintard, D. D., of Tennessee : Right Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, of Alabama, and the Right Rev. Wm. M. Green, D. D., of Mississippi, attended by about twenty of the clergy, all surpliced, marched in procession from the vestry through the side vard to the front entrance to the church, and thence to the altar, the bishops taking seats withinside the railing, and the clergy in the front pews. Upon the entrance of the procession, the organ pealed forth a new chant, and the services were is of the kingdom of Christ, by his own in the performance of his duty to use "powa seat outside of the alter railing just in to all consecration was performed.

The religious exercises of the church. known as the morning prayer, were then duly and fully observed, the Rev. Dr. Hedges, rector of St. Luke's, the Rev. Robert F. Clark, of Covington, La., the tions of an ordinary character, and will of Wilmington," writes of the "Future of Rev. J. W. Beckwith, of Trinity Church. Quintard, reading or singing the various saying: prayers and hymns.

choir, with the organists, Professor Theo. Wehrlein, rendered some very beautiful and enchanting music. The Veni Synctus Spiritus, by Madame Sawyer, soprano, and Mr. Tracy, tenor, was grand, and indeed the music rendered throughout the entire services was no small feature of the impo-

THE CONSECRATION SERVICE.

ding bishop, commenced the consecration services, by reading the collect. Then followed the Epistle, the Gospel, and the consecration sermon was delivered.

THE CONSECRATION SERMON

Bishop Hopkins then ascended the rostrum, and read for his text from St. Paul-1

Tim., iii.: "This is the true saying, if a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work. A bishop must then be blameless.

We give in substance the sermon of the Rev. Bishop as follows: He regretted the absence of Bishop Elliott and announced the disappointment felt by the clergy as well as the laity. The elo-

quent head of the Church in Georgia was to have delivered the consecration sermon. His unavoidable absence was much regretted by Bishop Hopkins, and he asked the kind indulgences of those present in his efforts to deliver the sermon instead. the subject of the text just read, and also advert to the solemnity of the occasion. In the most learned manner did Bishop Hopand actual rights of the existence of bishops for the Protestant Episcopal Church. To the text he referred frequently, accepting it as the Word of God, given by inspiration. He dwelt at length upon the arguments and objections of many in the church to the creation of bishops for the episcopa-"If a man desires a bishopric, he desireth a good work "-a "good work," said

the apostle; and all good works should have a government. He contended that the office was not an unnecessary one-not superfluous-as many, doubtless good per He was presented by the Rev. Dr. Hedges sons, thought and yet think. He drew the and the Rev. Robert F. Clute, with the inlate elections, except the power to exclude may reach by connecting our old railway and said the fact should not be drawn from God, we present unto you this godly and line of distinction from the Roman Church, troductory words, "Reverend Father in popery, but from God. He called on his well learned man, to be ordained and conhearers to refer to ecclesiastic history. The bible and history of the church should be was sung—"My heart showeth me the her people. Try the counter-tapping, and see how she likes it!

Through these organs of church governing Rev. Dr. Wilmer best how she likes it! fered trials and persecutions. He came for redemption; the church was established. - lowing promise of conformity to the doc-Don't let us sleep on that any longer. Help Is it possible that we could think for a moment that God intended that church to be testant Episcopal Church: may be found, even now, who think differ- promise conformity and obedience to the

ently. The government of the church, the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Proreverend gentlemen contended was an inspi- testant Episcopal Church in the United ration, an an act of Christ. He referred in States of America; so help me God, through full extent to the acts of the apostles ; to the Jesus Christ." He was then fully enrobed Holy Scriptures generally; to the good done in the bishop's religious habiliments, and

form? Why not religion as well as man? ed the prayer The reverence speaker draw the compari-the office and sons of the nature and necessity of the Ohurch of Go erred to the true ex-

alluded to the manner in which we clung to civil government, the constitutional authority, and reasoned well the church's proper position to the sacred right. He remarked that having considered the office and its rights and necessities, he would pass on to consider the work of the office, of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, as set forth in the scripture. He (the held for the county of Rockingham, the bishop or governor of the church) must cause having been removed from the counfeed the flock of Christ with the food of ty of Forsythe to that place. The imporwisdom and religion; the lamb as well as tant witnesses for the prosecution, as we fold; the little ones as well as the matured; understood it, all being in attendance, and fold; the little ones as well as the matured; feed them with the word of God. Admonish, rebuke, with all authority, when necessary; raise the affiicted with apostolic zeal; be kind, gentle, humane. All these quali-

For such an office, strength from Christ

should he sought for, by him that shall

seek to be a bishop. When Christ ascended

ways, even to the end of the earth," and to the parties claiming such sums of money the church is with that promise, and the as were then agreed upon as being satisgovernment of the church looks with hope factory. And thus, one of the most unforand joy to the always promised help of that Great Power, to enable them to do well been brought to such a termination as can their duty, and give them strength and zeal. He continued, that it was hardly

but be gratifying to all good men.

A brief statement of the history and the necessary to say that of the nature of the facts in this case, now that it has terminaoffice there was a prejudice existing, but he ted, may not be uninteresting; and in juscontended that it was even patriotic in its tice to that unfortunate, but gallant offi-Maryland, and throughout that State has character, to be exercised in a spirit of love cer, we give below a statement of the inin and out of the church; for all Christians cidents in the case, as we understood them in the religion of love a true foundation of to have occurred. the holy system, to be administered in that spirit of love that seeks to forget itself in tions of Forsythe, as in many other sections its true character. This is the true govern- the war, it was understood that recusant derstood, no man would or could feel preiudice against. He continued then by re- for the purpose of mutual protection against the office was ever abandoned, and in de-stances serious depredations were committail referred to the action of the Roman ted upon the persons and property of citiand its adoption of a vicar of St. Peter, or this lawless conduct, county guards, under lord of lords upon earth. He desired it the control of enrolling officers, were first feeling at this time. He referred to the the design, and tended but to aggravate inmany good men in that church, and of the stead of cure the evil. The question was vast amount of good they had done in this then submitted in bold and defiant terms to them in the same feeling of christianity means had been tried and failed—after with which he hoped to enter the kingdom every appeal had been made which patriotof Heaven. But he further said, history ism could suggest, and every inducement this history of the Roman Church in the been tendered to induce these rebellious seventh century, and fully developed its spirits to return to their allegiance to the innovations, etc., etc., of that period. He Government, to either enforce by a strong then reverted to Martin Luther and the hand its laws, or ignominiously submit to Reformation, and the period of Christanity their overthrow. The Government, through tions of Henry VIII, and of his son Ed- Wilson with his batallion of Sharp Shootward VI, and of the times then of Luther ers was detailed to come into this section, Calvin and others, and refuted the charges as many other officers were, into other secthat they would not have bishops. They would have been glad to have had them, suppress and put down all lawless conduct, only made a virtue of necessity, and they to arrest and return to the army all who had were created as soon as practicable. This deserted their posts. In doing this he had church is the government of Heaven— every discretionary power, and a strict authority. He then compared the church to all life, joys and happiness, and after death, of that boundless hereafter, and amples. marked it that there was nothing better, purer or holier—a solemn subject—the were tendered the Captain, we have undergovernment of Christ's children; that stood that he asked to be excused, stating and the satisfaction of the lasting joy and orders when communicated to by his sufelicity, in that government of Christ.

and the Right Rev. Bishops Green and himself to the newly consecrated bishop, But at the same time he thought that there

My beloved Brother—In the presence of During the morning prayer exercises the have the same humility as any Christian formed that he had been selected for the good and peace

Bishop Hopkins then made full and feel-He said in substance:

gy, elevation of character, nobility of soul. with, that were of his erection,) and upon frequent occasions of Christian duties, and it is among the pleasant and sad recollections of the past. You will find in your path many mementoes of his zeal; monuments of his worth; it is indeed a high privilege to be his successor. We claim no perfection for Bishops, he may have erred in his career; he may have made mistakes. but his soul of christianity and magnanimity, which his life exhibited, is a true prestige for you, and God grant you all the faith and support to its proper ends. I hold course, and in your zeal relieve your every

Here the reverend bishop delivered tolic blessing of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, concluded his sermon. It was listened to throughout by the congregation with and impressive.

ceived the new candidate for the bishopric.

observed, and the higher authority of heaven followed. The Head of the Church is lessons were read by the Rev. J. W. Beck-Conservative candidate, a resolution de- lem (from High Point) to the rich borders God. What is the church? the kingdom with, of Trinity Church. He also read the of Christ upon earth. It must have its testimonials from the various State dioceses, The third section would bring possible Look it out on the map, and see if you visible government here, from whence emcan't tap Virginia. She has tapped you anates His doctrines and His benevolence. Louisiana Diocesan Convention, announcand secured the requisite majorities in both both Houses of Congress, than carried into long enough, and deep enough, to satisfy Through these organs of church governing Rev. Dr. Wilmer as their choice for The Rev. Dr. Wilmer then made the fol-

without a government on earth? It is ab- of God, amen, I, chosen bishop of the Prosurd; and yet the highest christian men testant Episcopal Church in Louisiana, do and widows and orphans, bowed down with mourning and cramped with poverty, invite the assistance of every tender feeling of humanity and pity, and eloquently call as away from all feeling of vengeance and assistance of vengeance and against the South without resort to some

Take Constitution by to be guilty of any such folly; but, in any such folly; but, in any doubt in this mighty bulwark of the Constitution by a grand and signal coup de main, become to every tender feeling of the President. That is secured by the of the President. That is secured by the choir, the clergy and the control of Oberlin College, for the use of the students who are studying against the South without resort to some

The Governor of Florida is very ill.

the office and wo

tles, drawn three- the sanetuary, and was ordained bishe fold, vis: a Bishop, the High Priests, a Communion was then partially of by the fold, vis: a Bishop, the government of bishops, clergy and many of the congregation and the grand and imposing sacred coremony was concluded by an Episcopal benediction from Bishop Hopkins.

The Case of Capt. R. E. Wilson

This case which has attracted so much his Honor, Judge Fowle, at the late term after due consultation and investigation. outside of the bar, the Hon. Thos. Settle the Attorney for the State, agreed to the rendering of a verdict of "not guilty." in all the charges whereof the defendant stood indicted. Whereupon the defendant, Cap-tain Wilson, agreed to a compromise in all the civil suits for damages that had hitherto been instituted against him by paying

In the county of Yadkin, and in some porthe happiness of all others—the love of all of the Confederacy, during the last year of ment of the church, which, if rightly unferring to the often-asked question of why the Confederate authority, and in some in-Church ; as to its corruptions and innova- zens who were endeavoring to sustain the tions ; to the actions of its heads or popes, Confederate cause. To resist and put down particularly understood that he wished not established, but it was soon discerned that to refer to the Roman Church with any such guards were wholly inefficient to effect world, and spoke in his many references to the Confederate authority after all gentle from 1517 to the present time. Of the ac- the military, attempted the former. Capt. 'My father sends me, so send I you"—It charge from his commanding general, that stood that his instructions we

When these extremes and rigid orders there was no dignity equal to that position, that he was not in the habit of disobeying periors, and that he shrank from no duty The reverend speaker then addressed that the country required at his hands. were reasons why he should be excused from going under such orders into the com-God, you have been called to that apostolic munities where he was born and raised. office; you have the same reverence, you But to this remonstrance, he was only inman, and it has pleased the Lord, glory to very reason that the General commanding him, to call you to the sacred trust. I have could rely upon him, and had confidence known you many years, with affection and that he would fully carry into execution his Christian brotherhood, am sure you are orders. It therefore appears how it came perfectly placed in the faith, and capable that five men were shot. After the surrenof the full performance of your duties, der designing persons, believing that the done to revive the prosperity of our dear sing ceremonies, and reflects much credit have that stength to labor in your works of military law, procured the arrest and imprisonment of the Captain who had been so unfortunate as in the very last fight in deing remarks, as related to the late Bishop fense of the "lost cause," at Petersburg, Polk, the predecessor of Bishop Wilmer. to lose one of his legs, and all his papers and Your predecessor, the late Bishop of the hands of the enemy. He was thus Louisiana, was a man of uncommon ener-confined in prison until February last, when General Grant visited Raleigh, You are the successor of such a man; none where he was then confined, and who knew him but admired and loved him. released him from military imprisonment, I was often connected with, and met him when he was immediately taken charge of frequently at one of the universities of his by the civil authority and imprisoned for founding, (many of these will you meet a short time in the Forsythe jail, but under a writ of habeas corpus he was brought before Judge Fowle, and was set at liberty under bonds to appear before a civil court of proper jurisdiction for trial. And as we have before stated, the case was removed from the county of Forsythe to that of Rockingham, and terminated as already

In its final disposition the Court and the Solicitor displayed a moral sublimity that raised them above every groveling propensity of malice or political spite, and with it a great privilege to bestow the dignity of acted as men only can who are possessed the highest encomiums of the entire bar. Bishop upon you, and I do it in the fullest of high souls, noble minds and patriotic confidence that heaven has and will con- and generous hearts. They viewed all the tinue to give you strength, and direct your circumstances in the case, and well com-Christion exertion for the well government ting to final verdict of guilty and execuprehended the fact that even if by prosecuof the church, and I call upon all to pray tion, if such a thing were possible, all that could be effected thereby would be the addition of another victim to the long list of most beautiful prayer, and with the aposruthless war. It could have no other effect, and would benefit no one. Therefore marked attention, and was most eloquent tor best for the country, and best for all it was deemed by the Court and the Soliciparties to bring the matter to an early close.

After the sermon, Bishop Hopkins re- Message of Governor Patton of Alabama. He Opposes the Constitutional Amend-

MOBILE Nov. 13.—The Governor's Message takes strong grounds against the Constitutional Amendment. After reviewing the whole subject, he says: Iam decidedly of the opinion that this Amendment ought not to be ratified. The first section embodies principles dangerous to the people of the whole country, and is applicable to good to represented States. It would reduce those unrepresented to utter anarchy and ruin. We are sincerely desirous for complete restoration to the Union, and want conciliation, harmony and national tranquility. We feel that we have given every evidence of honest purpose to conform in good faith to the condition of things surrounding us. Alabama is as true to-day to the Constitution and Laws of the General Government as any State in the Union. Under the Internal Revenue Law-tax on cotton-the people of this State now pay revenue to the Government to the amount of nearly two million dollars, per year-in the the valleys of the scores of battle-fields throughout our land; our homes are yet in blackened ruins; our lands are yet despoiled; and widows and orphans, bowed down with and widows and orphans, bowed down with mourning and cramped with poverty, in
mourning and cramped with poverty in
mourning and cramped with poverty in
mourning and cramped with poverty in-